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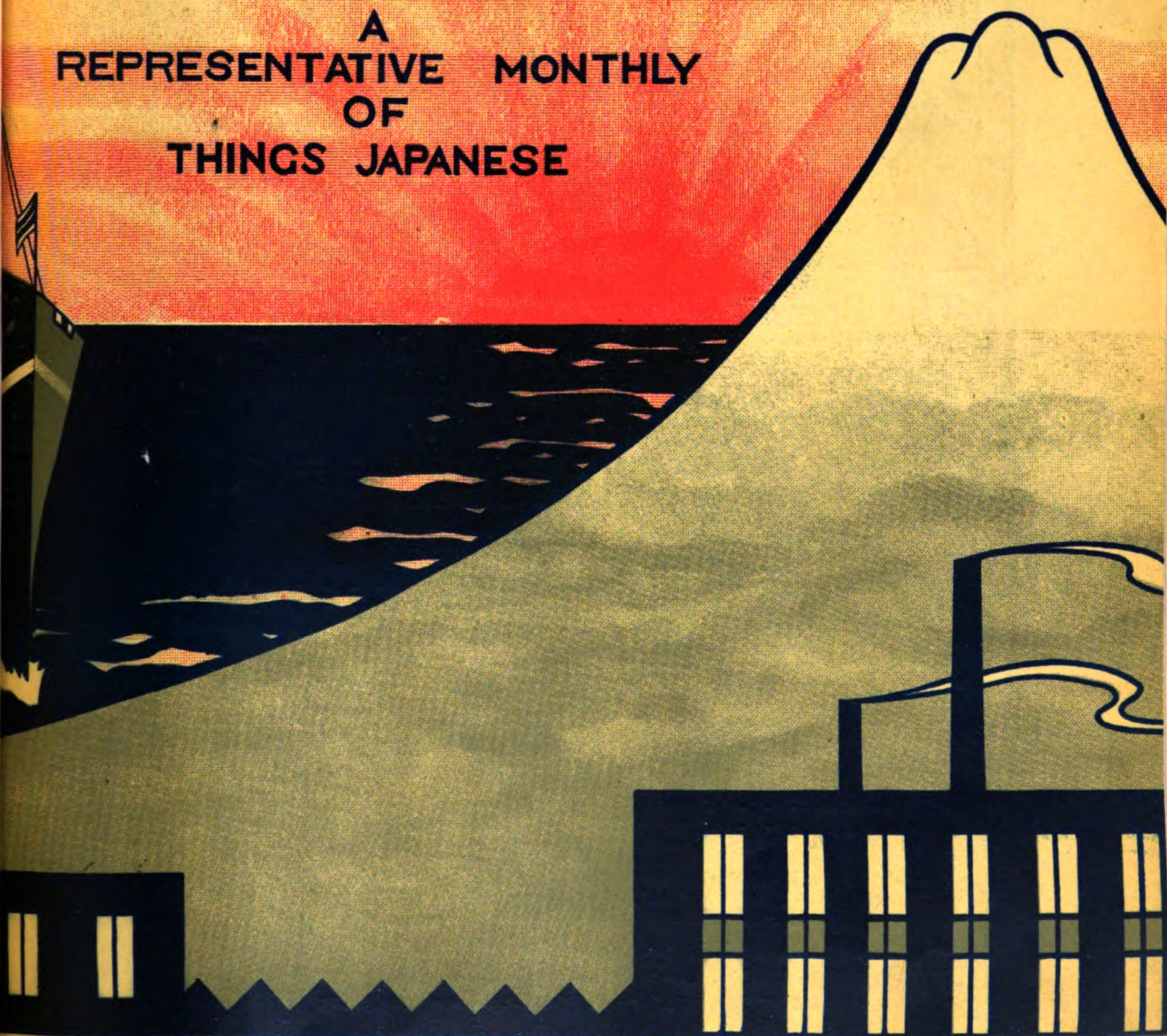
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TOKYO JAPAN

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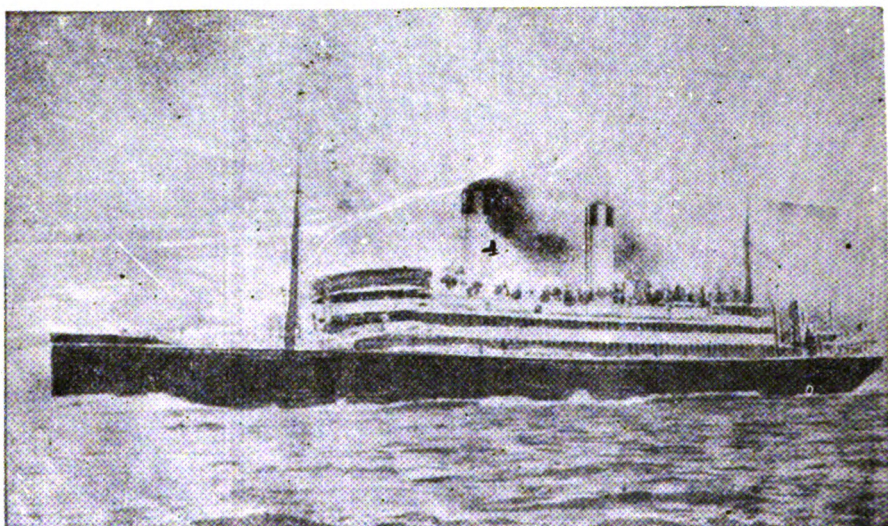
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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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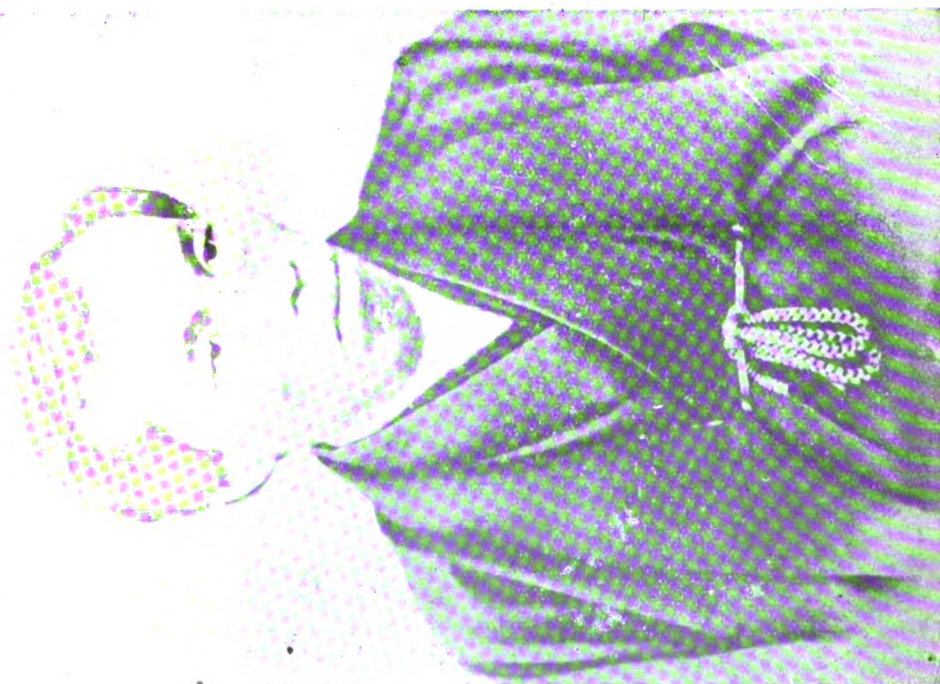
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Fallen Cherry Blossoms Covering the Ground of Ueno Park



The Late Marquis Okuma, Chief Commissioner



The Late Count Sano, Vice-Chief Commissioner

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV

MAY, 1924

No. IX

THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

THE EDITOR'S DAIRY

FEBRUARY 16:—The authorities of Vladivostock formally prohibited the exchange of mails between Japan and Russia with a note sent on the previous day, so that the mail which included the note itself would be the last batch from Russia.

The officials of a law court here made public that some thirty radicals, who had been subjected to a preliminary examination since May, 1923, but about whom no information was given out, are incriminated by their efforts to open in Japan a branch of an international communists' organization, to cooperate with the radicals of Russia, and establish what they would call the Soviet Republic of Japan.

The Navy made manifest its readiness to uphold the cause of international peace and faithfully put into practice the terms of the Washington conference, by completing the first period of warship scrapping today, the warships condemned being the Hizen, Mikasa, Kashima, Katori, Satsuma, Aki, Settsu, Ikoma, Ikubi, and Kurama.

Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, at a banquet given by the Prime Minister for Privy Councillors, said that only a part of the money obtained by loans floated in London and New York should be spent abroad, and that the policy of the Government would be to encourage the use of home-made materials wherever possible, in the reconstruction of the quake-wrecked cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

February 17:—Press dispatches from Warsaw are to the effect that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Poland and Japan was approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Polish parliament.

The political agitation against the Cabinet is still red-hot; more than 20,000 people took part in a demonstration at Uyeno Park and paraded the streets, frequently clashing with the police.

The Tokyo Rotary Club celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the International Rotary at the Bankers' Club and listened to addresses by Baron Matsui, Bishop Herbert Welch, Viscount Shibusawa, Mr. Miyaoka and Mr. Yoneyama.

February 18:—The *Laconia*, a Cunarder on a round-the-world trip, with 723 passengers, berthed alongside the Customs Quay at Yokohama in the afternoon. Many of the passengers are prominent citizens of the United States, including Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Driscoll, of Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. Edward Ahlswede, a well known bacteriologist of New York, Mrs. Lilian Townsend, Mr. Howard Whitfield of New York, Dr. W. S. Mortensen, of Santa Monica, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hoover of Lima, Ohio, Mr. J. T. M. Stoneoroad, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Edwin J. Aiken. Announcement was made that the flight over Japan by American aeroplanes will commence on May 1st, when they are expected to alight on Little Shumushu, the northernmost island of the

Japanese Empire, and end by a start from Kagoshima for Shanghai on the 18th; the route is along the eastern coast of the islands; there will be five stops, including one week at the Naval Aerodrome at Kasumiga-seki, near Tokyo; the flyers will be received by the Army and Navy as guests of honor, and the authorities appointed committees to make preparations for the entertainment of the flyers.

The business of Tokyo curio dealers and silk merchants picked up due to the visit of the *Laconia*. A large amount of money is said to have been spent by the American visitors.

The medical profession of Tokyo strongly condemns the proposed establishment of a hospital with six million yen, from the funds collected by the American Red Cross for the relief of earthquake-sufferers, on the ground that it would be a waste of money. Officials of the Home Office, by whom the scheme has been promoted, have nominated a board of trustees, including Baron Shibusawa and Hon. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador.

A dedication service was held at Kobe opening the new Central Methodist Church erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, of the Southern Methodist Church; the sermon was delivered by the Rev. K. Uzaki, of Tokyo; the church was first opened in October, 1886.

On behalf of the South Manchuria Railway, the Syndicate Banks decided to float a loan of fifteen million yen, the issue price being 95 yen and interest 7 per cent.

February 19:—It is announced that Professor Robert Nichols, of the department of English Literature of the Imperial University of Tokyo, accompanied by his wife, will soon leave for Hollywood, Cal., where he will interest himself in motion picture scenarios.

At a banquet at the Bankers' Club, Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, defended his policy regarding the loan issued in London and New York. He said it was impossible for the government to stay away from the world's

monetary centers, in order to obtain better terms; that, the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama had to be rushed, ¥700,000,000 being needed up to the end of 1925; that the earthquake risk had an adverse influence in raising the interest rate and that money rates the world over have increased since the World War.

It is reported from Moscow that the Soviet Government contemplates asking Japanese press correspondents in Russia to leave immediately, as a result of the refusal to admit a certain Russian journalist into Japan.

A Peking dispatch to the *Asahi* is to the effect that Mr. Karakhan, the representative of the Soviet signified Russia's willingness to recognize China's sovereign power over Mongolia and withdraw troops therefrom, renounce Russian extra-territorial rights and all special privileges in China, and to have an equal share in the control of the Eastern Chinese Railway.

February 20:—At the instance of Premier Viscount Kiyoura, a conference of the dignitaries of the various religions in Japan was held in Tokyo, for the inculcation of sane and sound thoughts in the minds of people. He deplored the fact that the public mind is prone to frivolity, to take moral life as a thing of little worth, to blindly pursue the attainment of material ends, to allow public order and social discipline to slack on, and ruin the unique constitution of the nation.

Press cables from Moscow are to the effect that the supreme committee of the Soviet has decided to retract the lumber concessions in Siberia which Russia offered to Japan for the relief of earthquake sufferers, on the alleged ground that the relief proposed is impracticable.

February 21:—According to a Shanghai cable, an English electrical engineer, who had charge of the erection of a wireless station in the interior of China, discovered in Sinkiang, a province lying partly in Mongolia, oil-fields, which, measuring from one end to the other several thousand miles, he believes are the largest and richest in the world; he

had conversations with the managers of the local branches of the oil companies of England and the United States, who sent cables to their home offices, requesting the dispatch of experts to investigate. Parties interested include the Mitsui Company, of Japan, and a New York firm. The Japanese firm has applied to the Peking Government for a permit to develop the resources.

A Dairen message states that, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce (Japanese) there, a conference will be held by representatives of the chambers at home and those of the Chinese chambers of Mukden, Yinkow, Liaoyang, Tieling, etc., and points in Shantung, in April, when the former arrive at Dairen for an extensive tour of China; officials of the Government-general of Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway will participate in the proceedings. Much importance is attached to the conference, in view of Japan's position in Manchuria.

It is announced that thirteen delegates will represent Japan at the Ninth World Sunday Convention in Glasgow, which will convene for one week in the middle of June.

Responding to the invitation to attend the world convention, at Copenhagen in August, the Japanese Boy Scouts will dispatch a delegation comprising four officials and sixteen boys; Viscount Goto, President of the Boy Scouts, and ex-Minister of Home Affairs, has been asked to head the delegation; as many games will be held, the boys will be subjected to a rigid test.

It is stated on good authority that, as the preliminary step to the opening of a formal conference between Japan and Russia, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, opened negotiations with Mr. Karakhan as regards affairs of minor importance, which require immediate solution.

February 22:—The *Asahi* attributes to a well-known official of the Foreign Office the statement that Japan's position in the matter of giving recognition to Soviet Russia stands by itself and, therefore, is different from those of England, France or Italy, with the consequence

that Japan does not feel obliged to act in concert with other nations; that she may give up her claims against Russia as regards the payment of the cost of supplies she furnished to the Russian Army during the World War; and that what she cares for is that Moscow should respect the concessions the Imperial government of Russia gave to Japan in Siberia as a result of the Japan-Russia War and treat Japan with fairness concerning Saghalien.

A Vladivostock dispatch reports that the postal authorities of Vladivostock, giving way to appeals of the Japanese bankers and business men there, who are constantly in touch with their home offices in Japan, have relaxed the severity of the anti-Japanese postal regulations and will admit commercial mail in unsealed envelopes.

A semi-official report is being circulated that economic cooperation with China is the only solution of the food situation and industrial problems of Japan, and that an investigating organ will be established by bureau heads of departments concerned, to study methods for its realization. The author of the proposition is the Minister of Finance, who hopes to see industries promoted in both countries, with capital jointly subscribed by the people of Japan and China.

February 23:—It is cabled from Peking that in the parley between Dr. T. C. Wang and Mr. Karakhan on the 22nd, the terms of China and Russia greatly approximated, and that it was decided to hold a preliminary conference, upon the success of which the final, formal conference will be convened.

The French Minister, in an interview with Mr. Koo, Foreign Minister of China, regarding the question of the payment of the outstanding sum of the Boxer Indemnity in gold, pressed the Chinese Government to carry out the assurances of Huang-hu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chang Administration, with the warning that unless China makes them good, Paris will not ratify the agreements of the Washington Conference, while the French Minister will

refrain from attending the Special Customs Conference.

According to an authentic estimate, despite the nominal amount of ¥550,000,000 of the loan floated in New York and London, the Imperial Government will not be able to get hold of more than about ¥470,000,000, as something like ¥80,000,000 will have to be spent for services of the underwriters and the conversion of old debts.

Due to the efforts of Mr. Hua, Director of the Hang-ye-ping Iron and Coal Company, who has been in Japan for some time past, the Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to make a loan of one million and a half yen to the Chinese firm.

Fishery concessions in Siberian waters will be exploited by Japanese fishermen on the strength of a provisional contract covering three years, based on the Portsmouth Peace Treaty; the fees that they will have to pay to the Siberian Government will amount to ¥1,750,000, which will be paid in three instalments.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission of Japan will spend ¥3,200,000 for rehabilitation work in the quake-rocked districts, the destroyed church buildings in Tokyo and Yokohama getting ¥100,000 and the Aoyama Gakuin and Jo Gakuin ¥2,000,000.

A quadruple birthday celebration was observed by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides (foreign) in Kobe in the grounds of the Kwansai Gakuin, in memory of George Washington, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Lady Baden-Powell, and Clarence Griffin, the founder of the local foreign Boy Scouts organization.

February 24:—Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, who have been making a tour in the West, visited the Grand Shrines of Ise and performed the prescribed rite for the worship of the Ancestral Spirits.

It is announced that the Governor-general of French Indo-China will come to Japan, as the envoy of the French Government for the Imperial Wedding and some other missions.

General Semienoff, leader of the White Russians, who some years ago made

futile efforts to oust the Soviets from Eastern Siberia, quietly came up from Nagasaki to Tokyo, and had interviews with prominent men; accounting for this, the *Asahi* states that he and his comrades see in the death of Lenin a great opportunity and, therefore, wish to secure the support of Japan; besides officials, some financiers were approached by him for the financing of their cause.

February 25:—Baron Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, transmitted through the American Embassy an expression of his appreciation for the rescue by the President McKinley of the crew of the *Kyosei Maru* on January 6th.

The Minister of Home Affairs gave out an ordinance, announcing that the Reconstruction Board would be abolished and followed by the establishment of a bureau which will be subject to his jurisdiction.

Decision to advance to fire insurance companies eighty million yen at 4 per cent interest to be paid back in fifty years was reached by the Cabinet; on the other hand, the underwriters are ordered to indemnify the losses of their policy-holders to the extent of 10 per cent of the properties lost, provided the insured value of these properties does not exceed five thousand yen.

The anti-Government parties in the lower house issued a joint statement, proclaiming that the Seiyu-honto is their common enemy, whose sole object is to enslave them to the Kiyoura Government and that they will make their best efforts to defeat the Seiyu-honto in the forthcoming General Election.

The Budget of the fiscal year 1924-1925 includes appropriations of ¥133,000,000 for the Government-general of Korea, ¥90,370,000 for the Government-general of Formosa, ¥15,000,000 for the Government-general of Kwantung Peninsula, and ¥4,190,000 for the Government of the mandated islands in Oceania.

With reference to the question of the recognition of Russia, the *Asahi* quotes a Cabinet member, whose statement can be summarized as follows:—

If Japan should give recognition to Russia, the next demand of the Russians would be the complete evacuation of Japanese troops from Northern Saghalien. But Northern Saghalien is held for strengthening our position as regards the massacre of Nikolævsk.

By the Pacific Mail Liner President Wilson there reached Yokohama many passengers wellknown in this part of the world, such as Mr. and Mrs. Gamble—Mr. Gamble is the author of a social survey of Peking and other works which have been read widely in Japan—Mr. A. C. Kellog, of the International Banking Corporation of Dairen, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Barnett, of the Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai.

Mr. W. R. Devin is elected President of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club.

March 8:—Peking dispatches state that Karahan, Soviet representative in an interview with the Japanese Minister, handed to the latter the reply of the Moscow Government concerning the demand of Tokyo for the reopening of the Japanese Consulate in Vladivostock and exchange of mails between Tsuruga and Vladivostock; the reply is said to be a flat refusal and that the Soviet Government has decided not to make such arrangements with any nation which has not yet established formal relations with Russia.

It is reported from Seoul that the treatment meted out to the Japanese prisoners at Vladivostock is not so bad as generally imagined; in fact it is somewhat better than that of ordinary criminals; it appears that the purpose of the Russians is to force Japan to recognize Russia.

In an interview with Press representatives, the Foreign Minister said it is a mistake to expect that so weighty a problem as the recognition of Soviet Russia could be settled overnight, and that the Tokyo Government has full confidence on the ability of the United States Government to solve the anti-Japanese Question.

The report that the foreign insurance firms operating in Japan will follow the example of the Japanese companies in making partial payments to their policyholders who sustained losses by the fire following the earthquake, is denied.

March 9:—The Toyo Taku-shoku Kabushiki Kaisha (The Oriental Development Company), which was organized to work for the commercial and industrial development of Korea will be empowered to extend its operations to Manchuria.

The Police of the Government-general of Korea will hold a conference, to which invitations have been extended to the consular police in Manchuria, to discuss measures dealing with the maintenance of peace and order on the Manchurian borders of the peninsula, where the mounted bandits and Koreans desiring to create trouble for Japanese are active.

March 10:—Premier Viscount Kiyoura, in an official statement to an American paper, expressed the confidence of the Japanese nation in "America's sense of justice" and her "consideration for the sensibilities of others" regarding the anti-Japanese bill.

A Shanghai cable states that the agitation of the anti-Japanese Chinese there will be revived again.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the labor leader, often called the Gompers of Japan, has declined the offer of the Soviet representative Karakhan who intimated to him that Russia is willing to confer some forest and fishery concessions in Siberia on those working people who suffered from the disaster of September.

During the first ten days of March, the foreign trade of the five big ports totalled ¥110,476,000, which included exports valued at ¥30,836,000 and imports valued at ¥79,640,000; the excess of imports over exports reached ¥48,804,000.

During the last ten days of February, the import of raw cotton aggregated 15,105 bales, including 7,815 bales of American cotton and 98,097 bales of Indian cotton; the aggregate since September, 1923, amounted to 1,139,696 bales.

It has just been learned that two American engineers, representing the Sinclair Oil Company of America, who arrived at a Siberian port in the latter part of February, were refused admittance by the officials of the port and turned back to Odaru, to await instructions. They were to make investigations about the exploitation of oil-fields in Northern Saghalien, which the firm is reported to claim as a concession given to the firm by the Russian Government of the Far East in 1921; the supposed concession is said to cover the entire resources of Northern Saghalien.

At a conference held to-day, the high officials of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce decided to permit the importation of some twenty articles without duty till the end of October; these articles are confined to structural materials, electric motors, telegraphic and telephone machinery, motor trucks, woollen goods, clothing, beef, and eggs.

On the Admiral Line steamer *President McKinley* from Seattle arrived Mr. H. E. Byram, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Byram.

A contract was signed by the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha and Trowbridge and Livingston, a wellknown firm of architects in New York, for the erection of the latter's bank building in Nihombashi; the structure will have the largest counting room in the world; the actual work will be supervised by the James Stewart & Co., of New York, one of the largest and oldest firms of contractors in the United States.

March 11:—A new treaty of commerce and navigation was signed between Japan and Siam; throughout the negotiations, Japan showed the utmost friendship to the Siamese Kingdom, and Baron Matsui, Foreign Minister, sent a congratulatory cablegram to the King when the treaty was signed.

March 12:—A Kokusai cable from Peking states that Dr. C. T. Wang reported to the Cabinet that he and Karakhan have come to the following understanding.

1. Russia agrees to the abolition of all former treaties and to the conclusion of a new and satisfactory treaty.

2. A formal conference shall be convoked immediately.

3. China agrees to formal recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia before such negotiations are begun.

It is learned here that the Foreign Minister of China recently addressed a note to the representatives of the powers in Peking, requesting that the latter consent to the opening of the special customs conference, as agreed upon at the Washington Conference.

A meeting was held by a number of chauvinistic Japanese, at the Shobu-kan, Akasaka, who claim that Russia, as judged from late events at Vladivostock, has no sincerity in dealing with Japan.

Many leading members of the Emergency Relief Society headed by Prince Tokugawa visited St. Luke's International Hospital, for an inspection, the latter not only does much charity work, but also co-operates with the Tokyo Municipality in examining the milk distributed in the city.

A baseball stand having a seating capacity of 50,000 will be erected at Edagawa, Osaka, by the Hanshin Electric Railway Company, which has set aside ¥850,000 for the purpose.

An organization, the object of which is to foster friendship between Japan and France, will soon be set on foot by Viscount Shibusawa, Dr. Takuma Dan, Mr. Kintaro Hattori, and many other notables; it proposes to bring French scholars to Japan, at a cost of 300,000 francs annually, to deliver lectures and teach French.

March 13:—Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and delivered to Baron Matsui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the American Red Cross check for \$3,000,000 to be turned over to a committee for the erection and endowment of a charity hospital.

President Byram of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, ex-

pressed faith in the possibilities of the trans-Pacific trade. The remarkable increase in the volume of shipments from his country to Japan he characterized as a temporary development and declared the United States will continue to ship many kinds of manufactured goods to Japan and will import most of the manufactured products peculiarly Japanese as well as silk which has long been a staple import into America.

The three largest labor organizations in Japan—the Japan Federation of Labor, the General Federation of Workers in the Government Factories, and the Mariners' Association of Japan—have agreed to support Mr. Bunji Suzuki, President of the Japan Federation of Labor, as the chief delegate to the International Labor Conference.

March 14:—The Earthquake Relief Society, of which Prince I. Tokugawa is the president, gave St. Luke's International Hospital ¥25,000 today in recognition of the charity work done by this institution.

Dr. R. B. Teusler, of St. Luke's International Hospital, who paid a tribute to the skill of the American medical profession at the luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Club at the Imperial Hotel, declared that Japan should make official efforts to encourage post-graduate work among the promising students in universities and hospitals in the United States.

The Yen—Dollar exchange has had an alarming decline. To-day, it was quoted at 41½ cents.

Peking cables report that the French Minister delivered a warning to the Chinese Government as regards the disposal of the Chinese Eastern Railway; he pointed out that the greater part of the railway is owned by French shareholders; and that China is under obligation to respect all the agreements she made with the Russo-Asiatic Bank and its predecessor concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway.

March 15:—The Home Minister, in connection with the establishment of a charity hospital with the donation of ¥3,000,000 from the American Red

Cross, appointed a number of eminent persons, largely government-office holders, as the board which will have charge of its affairs; the appointments include the Vice-Ministers of the Departments of Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, the Prefectural Governor of Tokyo, the Mayor of Tokyo, Prince Ni-jo, and Marquis Tokugawa.

Dealing with the election of the principal delegate to the International Labor Conference, many labor unions jointly filed with the officials concerned a statement pointing out the shortcomings of the existing method of electing the delegate.

About 100 labor unions in Korea have agreed to incorporate themselves into a federation and to unionize Korean labor in Japan, by establishing a branch office in Tokyo.

The Fishery Commissioner of the Government at Chita has demanded that, the Japanese owning the concessionary rights on the Siberian coasts if they desire to renew them, pay a rental of ¥550,000 for arrears, and further to draw drafts for ¥1,200,000; they are undecided as regards their attitude, beyond their willingness to pay the sum of ¥550,000.

A Peking special to the Tokyo papers reports that the Wang-Karakhan negotiations on March 13th went on for more than twenty hours setting a record.

JAPAN STRONGLY FOR PEACE

Why the world will write down Japan as whole-hearted in the cause of international peace is her strict abidance by the terms of warship scrapping, as agreed on at the Washington Disarmament Conference. It was required of each Naval Power to condemn to the scrap heap or put out of commission by some other means a certain number of warships by February 16, 1924. This covenant was carried out to the letter, and to-day the Japanese Navy is short of ten battleships, including a few craft, which have a brilliant record in the naval history of Japan. Frankly speak-

ing, the heart of every loyal Japanese will ache to see such a ship as the Mikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, have so unpoetical an end of her existence. In fact organized efforts were brought to bear upon the officials concerned to preserve her as an object of veneration; but, at this writing, they seem more inclined to turn a deaf ear to the petitions than otherwise. As far as the world's peace is concerned, Japan will always have a free hand, as is evinced by her ready acceptance of the suggestion of the convocation of a second disarmament conference. Therefore attempts to paint her in any other color would be doing an immense injustice to her.

Curtailment of fighting strength is equally unremitting in the other branch of the service—the Army. It is just given out that military officers who were dismissed from active service, in compliance with the armament limitation program, totalled 2,177 during the period from August, 1922, when the first dismissal was effected, to February of this year. It put an end to the military career of seven generals, twenty-nine lieutenant-generals, seventy-seven major-generals, 219 colonels, 336 lieutenant-colonels, 560 majors, 741 captains, and 208 lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. It entailed an unpleasant task on the Minister of War personally, for, though a special school was opened by the War Department to instruct them for other work, still there are many men, with whom the removal from active service is a tremendous affair. The Diet, keenly alive to the difficulties confronting ex-service men in getting their living elsewhere, voted a bill granting them bonuses at the rate of ¥20,000 for full-ranking generals down to ¥2,500 for sub-lieutenants; still the loss of hope resultant from depriving them of their life's aspirations can not be properly compensated. These things are but a small affair before the solution of that mighty problem of mankind—the preservation of the peace of the world,—and the Minister of War thought it necessary to disregard them.

"THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF JAPAN"

There was a feeling of mirth (in some cases disgust) experienced by every newspaper reader on February 17th, when the police lifted the ban on the report about a ridiculous communists' plot called the Soviet Republic Of Japan Affair. There is no more significance to the thing than the fact that some men, blindly wedded to sophisticated ideals, lose their mental balance and allow themselves to be tripped into making remarkable (and impossible) attempts. In the affair, the name of one of the wellknown educational institutions of Tokyo is seriously involved, for two members of the faculty of its economic department had part in the conspiracy.

The ringleader of the radicals is Toshihiko Sakai, who has gained the name of the country's most notorious socialist, and who served seven penitentiary terms. He is always remembered as a close friend and colleague of Shusui Kotoku, who, together with a number of other communists, was hanged for their plot against the life of the late Emperor Meiji. He first came into public notice by his connection with the infamous "red flag affair;" one of the first red flags ever flaunted in the face of Japanese police was unfurled during an official raid on a lecture meeting being held by him in Uyeno Park.

Two of his associates are Professor Sano and Professor Inomata of the University of Waseda. The former is an alumnus of the Tokyo Imperial University and a son-in-law of a dean of the University of Waseda. He is a prolific writer and has contributed many articles of radical nature to magazines. The latter first studied in Waseda and did post-graduate work in the University of Wisconsin, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts. He was contaminated with socialistic beliefs in his student days; at the University of Wisconsin, the tendency became more confirmed, culminating in his formation of a close friendship with many imported radicals in America. Mrs. Inomata is

an American woman, a Russian by blood and socialistic in belief. They were married soon after their graduation from Wisconsin, Mrs. Inomata being one of his class-mates.

The purpose of the radicals is to rear a "government," alleged to transform Imperial Japan into the Soviet Republic of Japan. This made it necessary, so runs the story, for them to follow the footsteps of the late Nikolai Lenin. They were always in touch with Sen Katayama, a Japanese socialist who once held so high a post as an instructorship in the Staff College, but whose whereabouts were not very well known till a few years ago, when he was reported as holding a high portfolio in the Soviet Government of Russia. Their tenet is to divide the country into "cells" which are elective bodies of about ten persons of the same profession or occupation in the same locality. An assembly of "cell" representatives or the central executive committee is to elect delegates to the International. Nothing is said about the organization of the government of Japan; probably they do not care to bother much about the government of an individual country.

Japan, where the policies of all cabinets have been to make a solid nation, assuredly harbors no room for the activities of this class of people. They may make outcries about the "wretchedness" of the lower strata of society; they may shout at the "high-handedness" of the "capitalists class." They may count upon the assistance of their kind abroad. Still the common thought of the greater part of the people is aversion to any sudden break in the existing political and social regime, which, desirable or not, is the natural outgrowth of the political system of this country.

CANTONESE CHINESE AGAINST JAPAN'S GIFTS

We have had occasion to discuss the nature of Japan's cultural gifts to China, the care being taken to show impartiality toward all the factions in China. Notwithstanding this the Cantonese whose many leaders were educated

and well treated in this country, are said to regard these gifts in the following light:—

It is declared that Japan, in making a present of libraries and educational institutions to our country (China), entertains no political motives; besides her assurance is that she would have as much respect for our wishes as possible. Still the strange thing is that the Chinese, with whom she is negotiating about the matter, are all Pekinese, there being no one to represent the interests of Canton. How, then, can she know the likes and dislikes of us Southerners? All the information we have been able to gather point to the fact that, in the Japanese mind, the North weighs more heavily than the Southern provinces. If the Japanese have no political motive as they say, why don't they give more consideration to the distribution of political power in China and avoid the mistake of subordinating the South to the North? We are given to understand that Japan will plan for us a medical college with an affiliated hospital; but as things are to-day, God knows when it will be realized.

We are in a position neither to refute the charge nor verify its truth. But under the prevailing conditions China today, Peking must be acknowledged as the supreme seat of Chinese governmental power, with the result that the treaty nations of China do not recognize any other center. For that matter, there is reason to believe that the Cantonese themselves, though they have established their own "independent government," look to Peking as the fountainhead of the country's administration, when it is advantageous to them to assume that pose.

THE AMERICAN FLIGHT OVER JAPAN

It is learned here that the American world flyers will land in Japanese dominions, on the Island of Shumushu, the northern most possession of the Japanese nation. They will leave from

Kagoshima for Shanghai. The following is their itinerary in Japan :—

From Shumushu to Betsutobi in the Island of Etorofu.

From Betsutobi to Minato-mura or Asamushi, near Aomori.

From Minato-mura to Kasumi-ga-ura, near Tokyo.

From Kasumi-ga-ura to Kushimoto, Kishu.

From Kushimoto to Kagoshima.

From Kagoshima to Shanghai.

The Japanese Army and Navy have decided to extend every hospitality to the American aviators. At each stop, a number of officers representing both branches of the service will greet them. The Navy will dispatch destroyers to Shumushu and Betsutobi and take them abroad at night. At Kasumi-ga-ura, where the utmost cordiality will be shown to the flyers, the program of entertainment will cover a period of one week, including sight-seeing trips to Tokyo and a grand banquet given by the high officers of the Army and Navy. The program is in the hands of Major-General Ando, Commander of the Air Corps.

AMERICAN TOURISTS REJOICE SHOPKEEPERS

From some time past, Tokyo has been fortunate in receiving visits from the passengers of Americans tourist ships. As American usually do, most of them made manifest a keen interest in articles of the fine arts and immediately upon their arrival at the capital, proceeded to the curio shops. It is of course difficult to know what prices the shopkeepers charged. But there is reason to believe that the money that found its way into the tills of the dealers aggregated a small fortune, so that the income from this source is an important item for the trade. A Tokyo paper says :—

A phalanx of Laconia globe trotters 300 strong bore down on Tokyo's quake-stricken curio dealers and silk merchants, armed with American dollars. It was a big battle in which

both sides came out bearing the spoils of war. The stores were stripped of the cream of their wares, which were displayed triumphantly by flushed and excited shoppers to their friends in the Imperial Hotel lobby and on street corners.

Due to the generally impoverished condition of the local residents since the earthquake and a decided dearth in tourist trade during the past few months, the art and curio merchants have played in vain to Daikoku, the God of Plenty. Stores by the score have been forced out of business during the barren months, while those who have been able to keep their doors open have not enjoyed any tremendous rush of business.

Yesterday, Daikoku smiled on his worshippers. From the horn of plenty flowed a stream of bank notes and silver dollars.

Speaking of the anti-Japanese agitation, export circles in the United States are reported to expect a boycott against American manufactures in this country. This is sheer non sense. A single visit of a few hundred Americans to a Japanese city brought fortunes to the shopkeepers. Ask the iron-mill owners in Pennsylvania what orders for shipments to Japan mean to their business. If economic interests have influence over political policy the relations between Japan and the United States will experience nothing to cause a breach.

MR. SHODA AND HIS CRITICS

At the banquet given in his honor by the Bankers' Club, the Minister of Finance criticised the remarks of his critics about the bonds floated in New York and London. At the outset, he showed that, in view of the immense task of rebuilding the devastated districts, the arranging of loans in foreign financial centers had always figured largely in his mind. "One reason," said he, "which prompted us not to falter in the matter is the fact that the financiers of Europe and America, with whom we consulted, were unanimous in

warning us that if the present opportunity should be allowed to slip away, Japan would never be able to grasp another chance.

"Seeing that the 4½ per cents (issued in London) will mature for redemption only in February and July, 1925, much argument is heard, criticizing the measures we have taken. I can very well appreciate the points in the argument. But the government came to the conclusion that unless the conversion of the loan should be settled at once, it could never be settled to advantage. This view was amply endorsed by the British and American bankers, who pointed out that if the loan we were going to require should be for rebuilding purposes only, it would be difficult to expect and the amount to come to a very large figure.

"The criticism we hear above all else is that the loan just issued bears an extraordinary interest rate. The government was not careless; on the contrary, the Financial Attaches assumed a strong attitude toward the underwriters. But, in the condition of the European and American money markets, the arrangements we made are the best that could be hoped for.

"Another cause is that the rate of Income Tax has become very high in England and the United States since the war. The people, therefore, find it oftentimes impossible to subscribe to foreign loans, with the result that investment in foreign bonds attract less attention than before. Because of these circumstances, the success in securing the rate of 6.96 per cent in England and 7.1 per cent in New York should be considered something extraordinary.

CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS FOR EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

According to the statement of the Emergency Relief Committee, the aggregate amount of contributions it received for purposes of earthquake relief had run, by February 1st, up to ¥85,942,436.09, of which ¥45,002,800.52 was in cash, ¥777,499.87 was realized from the sale of goods unsuited for free distribution, and ¥1,307,510 was in the shape of

bonds and shares. The statement, which also covers its activities in the work of relief before that date, shows that in addition to the goods distributed in the form received, the sum of ¥29,126,432 had been expended for various relief purposes, and the committee had on hand ¥16,869,869 in cash, besides bonds and shares valued at ¥1,307,510. There remained to be collected, as contributions promised, ¥38,554,725.60. Reverting to the total contributions of ¥85,642,536.09, ¥52,277,042.61 was subscribed at home and ¥33,365,393.48 came from abroad. Of the foreign contributions, a trifle over ¥22,500,000 (\$11,329,147.06) was raised by one organization, the American Red Cross.

The employment of the contributions still unspent was discussed at a meeting of the Emergency Relief Committee held some days ago, when it was decided that the most immediate need was for dormitories to receive persons maimed by the disasters; small dwelling houses for those who have been rendered homeless since September 1st; maternity houses, and the extension of social service work now being conducted.

THE AID OF RELIGION

The alarming spread in the country of the various Western, social "isms" injurious to the national organization of Japan and the persistent occurrence of undesirable movements of the masses have reached, it is claimed, a point, where the situation is beyond control by mere governmental power. The matter therefore must be handled differently. Since it is to exert influence on the thought of people, the evoking of the aid of men who have charge of the cure of souls naturally suggested itself. Thus, in the name of the government, the Prime Minister sent invitations to leaders of the various religions to a conference with the officials concerned. Here Christian ministers had their opportunity. Only the cream of the Japanese Christian clergy had the privilege to attend the meeting, such as the Rev. Kajinosuke Ibuka, dean of the theological seminary of Meiji Gakuin,

the Rev. Masahisa Uyemura, of the Presbyterian Church, and others.

At the conference, the Premier emphasized the importance of religious faith and intimated his intention of giving more serious consideration to religious matters in the future in attempting to mould popular opinion in the country. The Minister of Education brought one thing to the notice of the Christian workers, about which non-Christian Japanese always find fault with the Christians in the country. He declared that those endeavoring to spread Christianity should to learn to respect the national traits of the Japanese people and harmonize with them instead, as they do, of opposing them. The Christian leaders concurred in this opinion, saying that it is generally recognized by Christian workers and is considered a closed question.

The Rev. Ibuka pointed out that the main evil of the age is giving undue prominence to the attainment of material ends, which tendency has become more confirmed since the war. Therefore control over the state of the public mind must be gained with this understanding in mind. The Rev. Kozaki, of the Congregational Church, was somewhat critical of the religious and educational policy of the government. "Attainments," he said, "of scientists and the extraordinary development of industries may have had much to do with the social unrest in the West; but here something more must be considered.—In the early years of Meiji, when the foundations of the educational system were laid, the men in power made a grave mistake in completely ignoring the importance of religious faith." And the result is a nation spiritually defective, which is always an easy victim to undesirable social doctrines. Another significant comment came from Bishop Uzaki, who declared that Christianity teaches nothing inimical to Japan, and that the government should abandon its attitude of holding aloof from religious belief. Premier Kiyoura stated that he appreciates the activities of the Sunday Schools in Japan, giving assurance that

every assistance would be given them in future.

A FEELING OF RELIEF

The decision of the British Government to abandon building the Singapore naval base has made a favorable impression in Japan. Admiral Takarabe, one of the leading officers of the Japanese Navy, declared:—

This announcement gives evidence that Great Britain does not entertain any prospect of hostilities with her former ally, who has given much in return for the aid England gave Japan, while she was fighting her way up to the front rank of the Powers of the world.

It would be hypocritical to say that Japan would not feel a vague sort of menace from the building of the Singapore base, even if it could be positively proved that England was not taking Japan into consideration as a possible imaginary enemy. Certainly it would be wrong to say that England planned the scheme solely because she feared a future conflict with the Empire. The supporters of the scheme must have looked forward to a future general situation in Asia, to a day when some emergency might arise in the Pacific with wellnigh any Power. But as Japan is the only strong country in this section of the world, there is a natural tendency on her part to interpret a plan of this kind as directed expressly against herself. This may be stupid, but it is human nature. In that sense, I am glad to hear the British official announcement.

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE SUFFERING

A series of events, contravening international justice, have occurred at Vladivostock. Some time ago, the Soviet authorities of Siberia unceremoniously notified the Japanese Consul Watanabe that the latter would not henceforth be treated as a representative of a foreign government, but as a private subject of that government, resident within Russian



M. Martial Merlin, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, and Ambassador M. Paul Claudel of France leaving for the Akasaka Imperial Palace

borders. The Postal Director of Vladivostock sent a formal note to the Tsuruga post office, stating that the exchange of mails between Japan and Russia would be stopped immediately, and that the mail which carried the note would be the last batch shipped from Russia to Japan. The next development was the arrest of Captain Matsui, an attache to the General Staff, who was sent to Vladivostock to study the language, together with that of another

officer, Minotsuma, and their interpreters. It is stated that the activities of the Soviet authorities culminated in the domiciliary search of fifteen Japanese homes and the arrest of six officials and eight civilians. These events were the signal for the exodus of a large body of the remaining Japanese who claimed that they could no longer bear such conditions.

Conjecture is rife that Koreans with a grudge against the Japanese were largely responsible for the wholesale arrests. This is based on the fact that the arrested Japanese officials were those who have been in charge of the supervision of Korean residents of Vladivostock. As Japanese subjects, the Korean population of the Siberian port is represented by the consul.

The Soviet Government of Russia has made repeated attempts to obtain recognition from the Tokyo Government, ever since the departure from Tokyo of Mr. A. A. Joffe, who carried on with a representative of the Foreign Office conversations looking toward the resumption of formal relations. But each time Japan turned her face away. Now the patience of Moscow and her past caution seem to have gone, with the result that what may be her last card is being played.

Japan is not reluctant to give recognition to the Soviet Republic of Russia; she thinks even a day lost in doing this brings so much inconvenience and material loss. However, seeing that all the past efforts in that direction have met utter failure she does not wish to repeat further experience of a similar nature. It would be folly to start again till the evidence is ample that there would be good results.

AN EXHIBITION IN COMMEMORATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE PARTICIPA- TION IN A WORLD EXHIBITION

BY BARON S. HIRAYAMA, HON. VICE-PRESIDENT
OF THE EXHIBITION

IT was decided to hold an exhibition in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Japanese participation in a world exhibition in Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, under the auspices of the Kyoto Municipality, in celebration of the wedding of H. I. H. the Crown Prince. The exhibition was open from March 20 to May 20, 1924, and it covered the whole of Okazaki Park, Kyoto.

The Main Building was the already existing Second Industrial Building (2,050 "tsubo") and the Industrial Art Building was the already existing First Industrial Building (534 "tsubo"). Besides, there was the Machinery and Electric Power Building (660 "tsubo"), stands (318 "tsubo") and the Entertainments Building (130 "tsubo"), the Korean Building, the Formosan Building, and other buildings occupied by big firms.

The total cost was estimated at 225,882 yen.

The old Capital, of great historical interest, was in a great bustle, with large numbers of visitors coming from all parts of the country to see the exhibition of the products of all quarters representing present day Japan.

This exhibition in commemoration of Japan's first joining in world's fairs reminds me of the Austrian Exhibition, which was held in the sixth year of Meiji (1873). It was just 50 years in 1923 that the exhibition was held, and I as one interested in it cannot but think of it with emotion.

The exhibition was held in Vienna,

the capital of Austria, and it was the first of the big fairs in which the Empire of Japan participated.

The old Tokugawa Government and the old Kagoshima and Saga clans exhibited some articles at the Great Exhibition held in Paris in the third year of Keio (1867), but this participation was on too small a scale to represent the Empire.

The Austrian Exhibition was joined in very eagerly by the Imperial Government of Japan, which appointed Marquis Okuma the Chief Commissioner, Count Sano the Vice-Chief Commissioner, and over ten persons as Commissioners, including Y. Tanaka, N. Yamataka, and M. Shioda. A number of engineers, business men and workmen was chosen to go with the commission. Besides, Dr. Wagner and a few other foreigners were engaged. The scale of participation was thus very extensive.

Few people knew much about an exhibition, and were therefore pleased to exhibit their articles at their own expense. All articles for exhibition were purchased by the Government, which collected a good assortment of Japanese products. Besides these products, some old curios were shown. These exhibits gave a satisfactory idea of how Japan's arts and industries stood, and were a source of wonder to the visitors.

The exhibition was held for the six months from May to October. Its site was Prater Park in the suburbs of Vienna. The main buildings were very extensive and were on the following plan: They had in the centre a round hall Rotond. This hall was retained in remembrance

of the exhibition and is said to be still in the park.

The Japanese Building occupied a wing of the main building. There was a Japanese style garden in its compound. A small shinto shrine was placed in the inner part of the garden, and before it was a pond with a bridge over it. Japanese houses were erected near the bridge, and Japanese products were exhibited and sold there. Nearly all the sovereigns of the world visited the exhibition. The old Emperor Wilhelm of Germany came accompanied by Bismarck. The King Victor Emmanuel of Italy also came. These sovereigns all paid a visit to the Japanese Building. The number of general visitors to the building regrettably decreased, however, on account of exaggerated news of a cholera epidemic in Japan.

The exhibits being all by the Government, the commissioners themselves arranged, explained and sold them. The Vice-Chief Commissioner Sano earnestly encouraged the men in the building, which he daily visited. The writer, who served as chief interpreter, was very busy assisting selling and inspecting. The exhibits sold very well or were presented to the Museum, except a very small portion, which was taken back to Japan.

The Japanese commissioners and others travelled on a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes line. The latter company then ran big steamers on the line between Marseilles and Shanghai on its Asiatic service, and small steamers of about 1,000 tons on a branch line between Hongkong and Yokohama. It was therefore necessary for the passengers to and from Yokohama to change steamer at Hongkong. The "Phase" one of the steamers of the branch line, happened to have to undergo repairs in France, as no Japanese docks were available for it. She was offered for charter to France rather than to take home empty. The Japanese Exhibition Office having heard of the offer, had her examined by an expert, and as she was reported to be safe, the office hired her for sending its men and exhibits to

France. The writer embarked at Yokohama.

At the beginning of the third year of Meiji (1870) the writer came to Yokohama from Shizuoka to study French at the expense of the Shizuoka clan. He had cut his queue, but never had worn foreign clothes. His appointment to France as chief interpreter necessitated wearing foreign clothes, which he had made up by a foreign tailor in Yokohama under the direction of Du Bousquet a Frenchman.

The party left Yokohama at 8 A.M. on January 30, 1873. They arrived at Hongkong on February 6 and at Singapore on February 12. When landing en route, the workmen were divided into parties, each of which had an interpreter. The trouble was that there were but few English interpreters, being mostly French and German.

We arrived at Point Galles Ceylon on February 22, at Aden on March 4 and at Suez on March 12. The day following, we sailed through the canal and made Port Said on the 14th. We were troubled by the heat of the Red Sea at first and then by sand from both sides of the Suez Canal, where there was nothing visible but desert, while the steamer slowed down. Port Said was then a very uninteresting place, but when the writer again passed through it in the 33rd year of Meiji (1900), it was found to be much improved and presented quite a different aspect from what it was before, and a bronze statue of the founder of the canal had been erected there.

We left the port on the 15th and entered the Mediterranean Sea, after which we safely arrived at Trieste, Austria, on the 21st.

We spent our time in much comfort in the steamer, which had no strangers on board, except the crew. Men of the world among us went out on deck in "yukata" (a bath-dress) and played on "samisen." The crew having become familiar with Japanese habits during their stay in Yokohama, we were often served Japanese meals by them, which much pleased us.

We were all in good health after the

long journey and were very pleased as we first set foot on European land.

Trieste astonished us by its splendor. We were a great novelty to the local people, who had never seen so many Japanese visiting them at once; and they crowded thickly before our hotel and looked at us going in and out it with strange eagerness, which was unpleasant to us. All left for Vienna, leaving the writer behind. The writer settled up his business and left for Vienna on the evening of the 24th. He could not understand German. An Austrian addressed him on the train on next morning, but he could not make out what he said. He was embarrassed. Seeing this, the foreigner asked to dine by gestures. We got out of the car and dined in the refreshment-room of the station. The foreigner left the car on the way and the writer was left alone to be more troubled by his ignorance.

One great trouble occurred in Trieste. We had made a papier-mache Buddha of Kamakura for an exhibit. It was as big as the original, and for convenience in transportation, it was taken apart and packed in cases. The cases were so big that passage through the tunnels to Vienna was at first a question. But we were set at ease as their passage was found possible by investigation. Unfortunately, however, a part of the Buddha was burnt by fire caught by a bundle of straw from sparks left by a workman unpacking the case at the exhibition. This partial loss of the exhibit rendered it impossible to completely embody the Buddha and erect it in the garden exposed to the weather as first intended. It was only its huge head that was exhibited. It was highly regretted that we were unable to show the visitors by the exhibition of the whole body how Japanese paper with stood rain.

Most of the Japanese officials took the French steamer, but the Vice-Chief Commissioner Count Sano and a few others started from Japan a little later by a British steamer. In Vienna, we separately had a few lodgings, of which one in the neighbourhood of the exhibi-

tion, resembled a panorama hall. None of us wished to lodge in it, and finally, Mr. Shioda, a Commissioner, volunteered reluctantly to stay in it. The writer had to follow the Commissioner into the lodging, as he acted chiefly as his interpreter. We found the house very humble. We had only small bedsteads and very stiff straw mattresses. We were also discomfited by the bad meals. About ten other men lodged in the house, but they could not bear it and soon removed to another house.

Count Sano very earnestly directed the unpacking and exhibition of the articles every day from early in the morning, and the Commissioners Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Shioda also very diligently worked with the workmen. Through our energetic efforts, we put everything in order by the date of the opening of the exhibition much to the honour of the Japanese office.

The exhibition buildings had a main avenue running through the centre and one or some of them were allotted to each country. Japan occupied the innermost one and faced Turkey across the road. The entrance was decorated with the golden grampus of the Nagoya Castle, which were arranged to face the road.

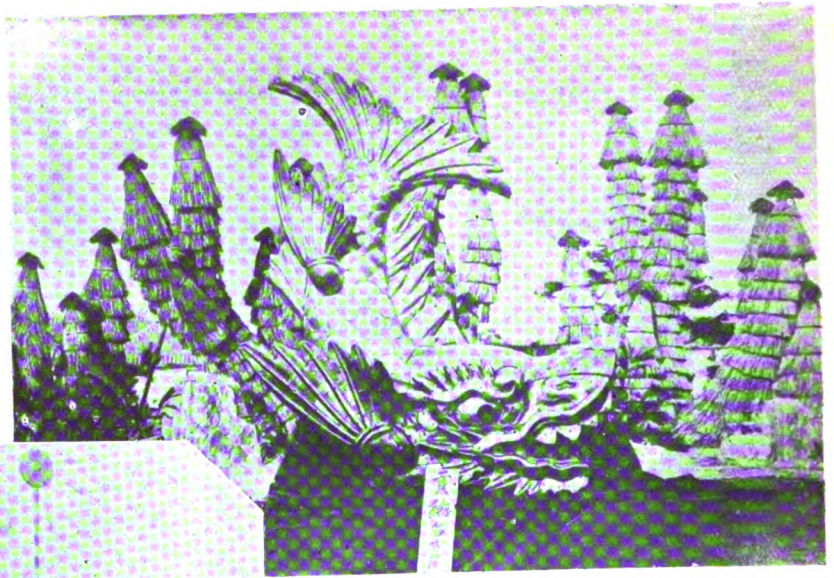
Europeans then looked upon Japan as a dependency of China and whispered "Chinese, Chinese" as they saw us. They were, therefore, greatly astonished at viewing such splendid Japanese exhibits of fine arts, and agricultural and other products. These exhibits were highly reputed and the Japanese building was overcrowded by visitors, who purchased nearly all the exhibits.

The Japanese garden was at a distance from the main building, and the Shinto shrine and stands looked quite novel to the Westerners, who visited them in great crowds.

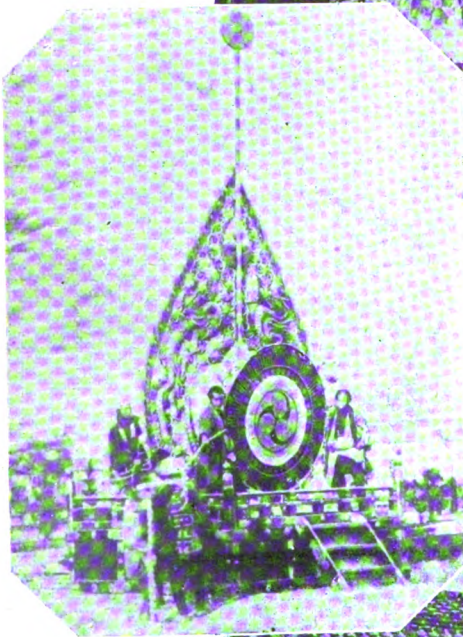
Before the opening of the exhibition, Queen Elizabeth of Austria came to see the garden with a few court ladies. She admired the clever way of planing by the Japanese carpenters. She asked for pieces of the shavings and the court-



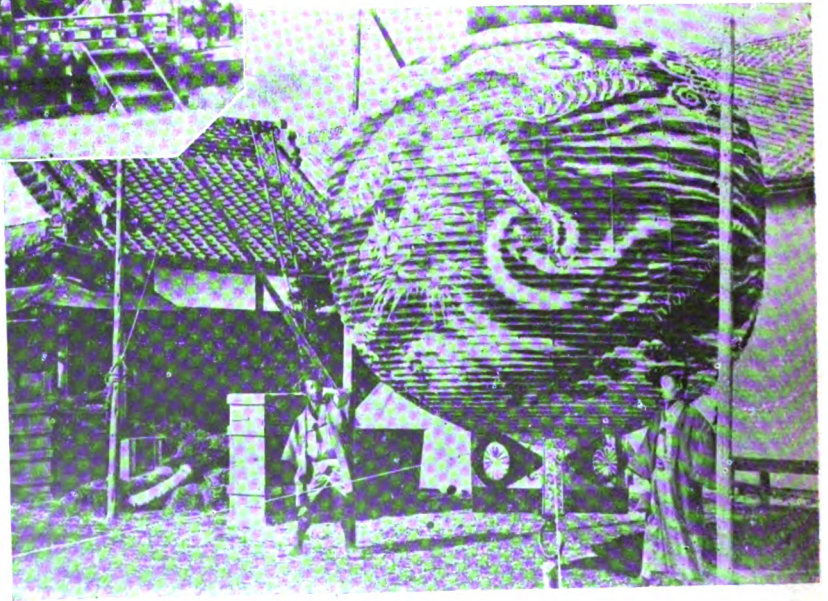
Baron S. Hirayama



Gargoyle of the Nagoya Castle



The
Grand Drum



The big Lantern

These Oddities were Exhibited at the International Exhibition held at Vienna in 1873.

ladies carefully folded up long shavings and carried them away.

While the exhibition was open, the Japanese Envoy Prince Iwakura and party came to Vienna. The prince was much pleased with the Japanese dishes cooked by one skilled in cuisine among us. One evening he went to a dinner party, and put away a box of Japanese dishes in his hotel room. Upon coming back, he opened the box and found the contents gone, having been eaten by some one, to his great disappointment. Upon hearing this we prepared another box of Japanese dishes for him.

Recently, the writer met Count Hira-ta, when our conversation turned on the subject of the Austrian Exhibition. The Count said that he was in Berlin, when the exhibition was held, and was given a piece of "senbei" (a rice-cracker) by Viscount Aoki and Viscount Shinagawa, who came back from a visit to the exhibition, as a souvenir. They told him that the cracker was too valuable for them to give him more. Later, he was spared another piece. "I was much obliged to my friends on account of the two pieces of senbei!" the Count said, laughing.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held in the big hall in the centre of the main building, and the awarding ceremony in the square riding-course at the Palace. This riding-course was a fine oblong building with a roof and stands. The ceremony was held with solemnity.

The Honourary President of the Exhibition is remembered by the writer to have been Grand Duke Rainer and its President Baron Schwarzen born. He also remembers the Foreign Minister was Andrassy and the Minister of Commerce was Banhans.

An Austrian in Yokohama planned to set up a tea house in the exhibition, engaging three Japanese girls and to make a profit. But he forgot to arrange for it previously with the Japanese Exhibition Office, which protested against it. As he could not, therefore, carry out his plan, he did not pay the Japanese

girls. So the girls came to the Japanese Legation for help and were sent back to Japan by it, after they received their wages after presenting a strong demand. Count Sano, who was the Japanese Minister in addition, advised them to learn an art, while they were staying in the legation, as idleness would not do any good. So they were trained in glove making. This fact recalls how the Count was eager in encouraging industry in Japan.

The Japanese office did not hold sufficient funds, which compelled it to reduce the number of its staff by sending home men several times and also to cut down the pay to the remaining ones, until it was able to settle its affairs satisfactorily. The writer was the last to leave Vienna where he stayed until 1874, as he received employment in the Japanese Legation at Paris.

The special Japanese exhibits and most of the industrial specimens purchased in foreign lands were sent to Japan by "Nil" a French steamer. It was a matter of great regret that the larger portion of the cargo was lost by the sinking off the steamer off the coast of Idzu, Japan. The golden grampuses of the Nagoya Castle were rumoured to be lost, too, but later, it was ascertained that they being very heavy, were left at Port Said and were brought by the next steamer. They thus narrowly escaped sinking.

Count Sano, the Vice-Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Exhibition office, being additionally the Minister to Italy, left for Rome in January, 1874, when the writer went with him, as he understood French.

Soon, Count Sano contracted serious liver disease and was treated for it in Ischl near Switzerland. The writer was with him. Having nearly recovered, he intended to start for Japan. He eagerly wished the writer to go with him. This the writer could not decline, as he could not bear to let the sick man go alone, while he owed much to the great trust put in him. He therefore gave up his intention to go to Paris after settling the

remaining affairs of the exhibition office, and came back to Japan with Count Sano.

Count Sano was engaged personally and diligently in the re-adjustment of the remaining business of the exhibition office from the beginning of 1875. His chief business was the compilation of a report on the exhibition and the training of men in arts learned in Austria. The salvage of the cargo lost by the sinking of the vessel also formed part of his business.

The Count personally directed the compilation of the report. It was divided into several parts, each of which began with a preface by him. The writer drafted it. All reading the report were impressed with the far-sightedness and zealousness of the Count.

The machines and other articles purchased in Europe were exhibited at the Museum at Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo to the public. The Museum was visited by T. M. M. the Emperor and Empress. An experimental silk reeling flature was built then in the compounds of the Imperial Botanical Garden, Shinjuku, Tokyo, and taught the Western method of silk reeling to students collected from various parts of the country.

All but a very small portion could not be recovered of the cargo carried by the sunken steamer, after various efforts made with the assistance of the French Legation, whose representative was present at the salvage work. Of the articles salvaged, a lacquered book-stand is kept in the Imperial Museum, Uyeno, Tokyo and a silver flower-vase by the Sano family. The latter has the shape of a carp and the length of 1 foot 2 inches or 3 inches. It has a fine colour, got during its long stay in the sea. It had engraved on the back of the tail, "Don't say that I shall be long in the water, for I may leap out of it at any time." This seemed to presage the possibility of its salvage. Interested by this, Count Sano earnestly desired and obtained it.

In 1875, the remaining business of the exhibition office was settled. Count Sano was appointed a senator and the writer

obtained a position in the Foreign Office. Japan joined the Philadelphia World's Fair held in that year. The writer was recommended to be a Japanese commissioner, but he declined the offer, as he earnestly wished to go to France. His desire was realized in 1878, when Mr. Samejima went to France as Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary, and the writer accompanied him as a clerk.

A grand exhibition was held in Paris in the same year. Prince Matsukata, the Minister of Finance, was appointed the Vice-Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Exhibition Office, and the writer additionally held a position in it. In this way, the writer remained interested in exhibitions, originating in the Austrian Exhibition.

A friendly meeting of about 70 men who went to Austria in connection with the exhibition was held at the Maple Club, Shiba, Tokyo in February, 1885 at the instance of the writer, who regretted that these persons, who were different in occupation, had little occasion to meet to renew their old friendship. The meeting was attended by Count Sano and thirty-four others, who recalled their past experiences. It was decided to hold a meeting once a year.

At the 9th meeting in 1893, it recorded the desire to investigate the results of Japanese participation in foreign exhibitions and compile the investigations in a book. The writer and Mr. Y. Tanaka were selected as the compilers, and the book compiled by them was distributed in various directions.

In it was proposed to hold an exhibition in commemoration of Japan joining the Austrian Exhibition, and to show in it a collection of articles connected with the fair as it was just 25 years since the holding of the latter exhibition. Messrs. Tanaka and Shioda exerted themselves to carry out the proposal, and an exhibition was held in the exhibit-gallery of the Japan Fine Arts Association, Uyeno, Tokyo, from November 1st of that year.

The members of this society decreased yearly by death, and especially the demise of Count Sano made us very lonely, and the society was dissolved,

regrettably but unavoidably after its 14th meeting. At present, there are only 8 persons, including the writer, surviving out of the 70 members.

The writer is very happy to say that he enjoys robust health and was able to be interested personally in the Exhibition held in commemoration of the fiftieth

anniversary of Japanese participation in a world exhibition. At the same time, he cannot but profoundly regret that Count Sano and many other friends have passed to the other world. When he recalls the events of fifty years ago, they seem like a dream!

THE SCRAP BOOK

[This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and, therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.]—THE EDITOR.

KOREA THE OLD AND THE NEW

ON the morning of September 24th last, I left for a trip to Chosen and China. My main object was to study Christian education in those two countries, but I tried to keep eyes and ears open to some other things as well.

I bought a round trip ticket from the Japan Tourist Bureau in Kobe, which took me through Korea to Mukden, thence to Peking, Tsinan, Nanking, Soochow and Shanghai, and from there back to Kobe. The ticket called for second-class by rail and first-class by boat, and, with the exception of the railway from Mukden to Peking, this was very satisfactory.

There, after trying second-class for five or six hours, I changed to firstclass and a sleeper. The connections at Shimonoseki and Fusan are admirable, and both trains and boat are excellent. Also, the railway from Mukden to Dairen and Port Arthur, made as a side-trip, was good, and the officials of the South Manchurian Railway—or, "Mantetsu", as is called over there—were most courteous and kind, furnishing me unusual facilities for looking into things in Dairen, and seeing the famous

battle fields and monuments at Port Arthur (Ryojun.)

I was fortunate in having good weather—almost perfect—during the entire time. The fall is the best time for this trip, and it is best to enter China from the north, and work towards the south, as the weather is growing colder as the season advances.

I made a trip to Chosen in 1906, going with two friends, one a Japanese and one a foreigner, on a tour of investigation. We hardly landed at Fusan, when we saw Japanese mistreating Chosenese. We went on to Taiku, where we saw a Japanese youth, sixteen or seventeen years old, smack a Chosenese in the face on the platform of the railway station. And the whole attitude of Chosenese everywhere was one of fear and uneasiness. They all seemed to be in dread of some impending evil. All three of us were greatly troubled by what we saw and heard. We knew that nothing good could come of it.

Events since that time have amply justified our fears, for, in spite of the large contribution Japan has made to the material and intellectual welfare of Chosen, she has failed to win the hearts of the Chosenese people. It is a terrible thing to have 17,000,000 disloyal sub-

jects, and a still more terrible thing to have that number that hate you. Even a much smaller number may give an immense amount of trouble. Witness, for instance, the case of England and Ireland.

On this visit, I am glad to say, I did not see a single case of a Japanese mistreating a Chosenese, and that appearance of fear and dread was gone. There was an upstanding, manly way about the average Chosenese that was quite different from what I was before. And in response to the numerous inquiries made about Governor-General Saito and his government, I heard the most hearty praise from practically everyone, even from those that had been disposed to be rather critical of the Japanese regime. Such words as "real statesman" . . . "sincere"——"kind"——"working for the good of the Chosenese"——"has the welfare of the Chosenese on his heart," were freely used of Governor-General Saito. This was exceedingly gratifying, as any government worthy of the name works for the welfare of the people governed.

I was also assured that untoward incidents were comparatively few, and then higher officials; and that the Government-General seemed to be trying faithfully to carry out its promises made after the uprising in 1919; and also, that Chosenese were learning to "hit back" when mistreated. In other words, the present government realizes that the method of force was not a success, and is trying to win the confidence and love of the people. At the same time, it is doing all that former governments did for the betterment of the people and more besides. The result is that, on the surface, at least, things are quiet, and the Chosenese are eagerly seeking education, in order to be worthy of a larger measure of self-government.

As I visited hospitals, schools, and churches under Christian auspices, I was greatly impressed with the progress made in the last few years. In 1906, comparatively little had been done in the way of Christian education, but now it is being pretty generally realized that

the school and college have a large part to pay in the advancement of the Christian cause. In Seoul (Keijo), Songdo (Kaijo), Pingyang (Heijo), and doubtless in many other places, the hospital, school, and church are now going hand in hand, to produce sound bodies, sound minds, and pure hearts. The Severance Hospital with the Medical School in Seoul is doing a great work, and the young, but vigorous Chosen Christian College should have a great future. In addition to these, there are schools for the training of Christian workers and several others, nearly all of which have been established since my former visit. This promises well for the future. On Sunday, a friend took me in his automobile to visit a numbers of churches, where the attendance was much larger than in similar churches in Japan. In one Methodist Church, the congregation must have numbered 500 or 600, but the students from one or two schools had swelled it considerable. An ordinary mid-week prayer-meeting visited in Pingyang had about 250 present. The church-membership in Chosen is growing rapidly, and the country as a whole is one of the most promising fields for Christian work.—*Delivered by Dr. T. H. Haden at the Zenrin Club in Kobe.*

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Open intimation was given here to-day in public speeches of leaders of the Nationalists party that a declaration of independence may be addressed to the United States by the Philippine Islands.

The occasion for the outburst was a ceremony of laying of the cornerstone of the new Philippine Columbian Club House, and Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate, referring to the latest recent failure of the Roxas mission to get Washington to listen to the plea for independence, declared frankly that "the bond of friendship binding that to peoples now is in danger of being broken."

Quezon said this is so particularly as an outcome of acts of the administration in the Islands of Governor-General Leonard Wood.

"American capitalist," Quezon continued, "will not need the American flag for protection after the Philippines become independent, but they will be treated squarely."

BREAK IS IMMINENT

Another speaker, Representative De Lasalias, said frankly, "It will not be long before the relations between America and the Philippines are completely served if present tendencies of the Washington Government was maintained."

"If the Philippine Columbian Association wants to be true either side," he continued, "it must exert every effort to prevent a break between the two peoples."

"We must confess, however, that no matter how great an effort in this direction is made by the Association failure is inevitable, unless certain facts are admitted by Americans who are living in the Philippines."

"Americans who live here with us," he said emphatically, "must admit these things:

"First, that Pilipinos are socially their equals.

"Second, that intellectual and government capacity isn't the exclusive patrimony of any single race.

"Third, that we Pilipinos desire the independence of our country.

"Fourth, that it is the duty of America to grant us independence at the earliest possible moment.

"Fifth, that Americans living here should not wage campaigns of misrepresentation against the Philippine Islands.

"Unless these facts are conceded by Americans in our midst, all efforts to preserve friendly relations between the two peoples will be in vain."

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

Quezon touched upon commercial aspects of the controversy in the course of his speech.

"It's high time Americans here should know what we will give them

in return for what we are asking," he said.

"They can build and maintain a naval base unhampered. America must have a country in this part of the world where she can sell her products and get what she can't produce in her own homeland.

"We want the assistance of America and of the Americans who are here, but they do not have to govern the country to get the things they need.

"If America grants freedom to us she can have her naval base and we will give her preference in our trade. We will buy her products and will give Americans all concessions necessary for the United States to maintain its position the Orient."—*The Scout Press*.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN CHINA

The political changes in China during the past decade have had two opposite effects on the intellectual sides of Chinese life. The revolution of 1911 gave a powerful stimulus which enabled the intellectual aristocracy to revolt successfully against the domination of tradition and to advance a scheme of education free from the chains of classicism; but the concurrent political disorder has led to a reactionist triumph in administration.

The reform in education which was regarded in 1911 as of primary importance was the replacement of the old written language by one based on an alphabet. The debt China owes to its written character is incalculable. They have formed the real bond between the many provinces and races of the empire, and long training in their use has given the Chinese their precision in observation, tenacious memories and fine artistic perception.

TO READ AND WRITE

These great benefits have been attended by serious drawbacks. Learning the characters practically monopolizes all school time. Each character has to be learned by a distinct effort of memory. A child learns in the four years in the

lower primary classes 700 or 1,000 characters and a little arithmetic, and if he leaves school with a knowledge of only that number he in time falls into the ranks of the illiterate. Knowledge of 4,000 characters is required for general purposes, and a well educated man is expected to know 8,000 to 10,000. Hence the seven years spent at the lower and higher primary schools, and most of the subsequent four years at a secondary school, are occupied in learning to read and write.

There have accordingly been repeated attempts during the last 2,200 years to replace the ideographic by an alphabetic system; but they have failed owing to the inherent advantages of the old system. The primary difficulty is that while the written characters are the same throughout China, the meaning of the word alters with the tone of expression, and the pronunciation varies from province to province. A phonetic rendering of a given character would mean difficult things in different localities. A uniform alphabetic system is possible only if the same pronunciation be adopted in all parts of China.

The first is therefore the establishment of a standard pronunciation for the whole country. Such a system having been prepared and enacted, the second step is the invention of a step of phonetic alphabetic characters. A Commission for the Unification of the National Language adopted an alphabet of 39 letters, and the teaching of its system was begun experimentally in 1915. In 1918 the scheme was regarded as satisfactory and it was introduced into the schools. The 39 letters having proved insufficient; another was added in 1920, and in addition to the established 40 others will be required for some dialects, such as Cantonese, which are exceptionally rich in sounds.—*Professor J. W. Gregory.*

THE MASSES WAKING UP

In Japan, as in other countries, Socialism draws its recruits largely from the humbler classes, who have been incited to espouse its cause by a small

group of intellectuals. Socialism in Japan is more or less unorganized, so far as a definite political platform is concerned; at the same time it is sufficiently strong to have made itself felt in the politics of the last few months.

Evidences of its influence are apparent in the renewed fight for universal manhood suffrage, and other manifestations have been the demands for administrative reforms within the Government, and the organized labor demonstrations.

The new Cabinet faces tremendous internal problems. Or, rather, the Cabinet to follow the present make-shift will face them. To it will fall the difficult questions which the present Ministry will merely postpone until the Prince Regent is safely married. Then the Cabinet, as it appears from indications at present, will gracefully slide out, leaving to the next Cabinet the solution of these issues as an unwelcome heritage.

How much influence the growing power of the Socialistic element will exert upon future legislation and possible reform it is impossible at the moment to predict. But there is certainty that the influence will be appreciable.

In the hands of this new element is a two-edged sword. One blade is fear, fear on the part of those in political power; and the other blade is strength, the strength of their own power. The present uncertainty, the air of mystery which surrounds the machinations of the Socialists, is largely the indirect fault of those who entertain a fear of their ability. It is also true that the stronger the terror grows, in just the same proportion grows the Socialists' power.

Japanese Socialism at present is like a huge untrained giant. Whether the forces of reaction and conservatism now controlling the Government will raise up a David only the future can unfold. At present giant is just coming out of a long sleep.—*Margaret De Forest Hicks.*

PRESENT-DAY CONVERSATIONALISTS

Public speaking is a new thing in

Japan, and the Japanese have not yet produced a really great orator. But conversation is as old as life itself, and Japan has not been poor in brilliant conversationalists. Because of their political training, or lack of it, the Japanese have a tendency to deprecate public speaking and appreciate private conversation more. A man talented in speech with his friends is certain of success. And particularly if he is able to mix a grain of Kosan's humor—not salt, but sugar.

Mr. Shigemaru Sugiyama, to my mind, is the greatest conversationalist of the present day. He almost reaches the plane of genius. No wonder that he captivated the late Prince Yamagata and was referred to as the "power behind the Genro." He made and unmade many a cabinet by the sheer power of his tongue.

There are three outstanding figures in Japanese public life whose humor has made them popular.

One is Viscount Shibusawa. The old man is at his best when he makes after-dinner speeches in a humorous vein. His phrases are rounded out so carefully that there is no edge to give a sting.

Another is Viscount Goto. He has a penchant for coining new, attractive phrases and is very good in conversation. With a personal magnetism peculiar to him, he abruptly fires his joke. His humor is not so well-rounded as Shibusawa's, and he has a laugh every once in a while at the expense of at some of his compatriots. Reporters are fond of interviewing him for this reason and write up these new jokes, much to the delight of the public, but to the frequent embarrassment of some men in public life.

Then there is another, Dr. Nitobe. He has made for himself an impenishable place in the field of education. Through his gate have passed thousands of young enthusiasts, who are growing up and maturing now. One of the things Dr. Nitobe taught them was a love of genuine humor. Brimful of humor himself, he looked at things from a delightfully witty point of view. Young men are susceptible to such natures. Dr.

Nitobe encouraged their sense of humor, and gave them a new sort of education. The so-called educators of Japan are mostly men of dreary appearance, and laughing usually has been taboo in classrooms in this country. But Dr. Nitobe laughed his way through the presidency of the First Higher School.

Japanese humor, however, is not yet a well-polished thing. Japanese often mistake a sarcastic jibe for a joke. Cases of sarcasm and cheap puns are numerous, and many public men whose humorous natures are much talked about do not seem to me to be humorous at all. Most of them are tainted by cynicism or sarcasm, and many by sheer foolishness.

THE DIPLOMACY SCHOOL

A new way of handling international problems is being developed by the League of Nations Assembly, and as a result of its activities the world is being taught to think more broad-mindedly. The League is building a base for the day when this manner of settling international problems will be accepted by the entire world. In the life of humanity 10 or 20 years are as but the twinkling of an eye. We must take a broad view, a far-sighted view, and withhold our criticisms of the League as it exists to-day.

As one example of its concrete work let me cite the peaceful settlement of the Corfu affair between Italy and Greece, which last fall threatened to result in conflict between these two nations. The trouble grew out of the assassination of the Italian commission for settling the Albania boundary dispute. Four days later Italy sent a fleet to the island of Corfu and occupied it. The situation became critical, and war clouds gathered. The League of Nations council stepped in, however, and thanks to this body the dispute was settled in two weeks.

The League has a membership of 54 nations, which includes every important nation except the United States, Germany and Russia. I believe the day is not far off when Germany and Russia will be enrolled in the League. Article

10 is objected to by the United States because it implicate all nations in quarrels which do not concern them. Efforts to put a modified interpretation on Article 10 have failed. It is necessary

to make some changes in order to obtain the membership of the United States in the League, for without her the League will never be a success.—*Dr. K. Hayaishi, President of Keio University.*

FISH ON THE JAPANESE TABLE

NO people like fish more than the Japanese. An observant English tourist once said this is to be envied, for many poor English people suffer from want of food, and these people might be relieved, if they could consume marine products as do the Japanese. The Japanese know how to cook any kind and any part of fish for eating, even what is quite neglected by the Europeans and Americans.

They eat sea-slugs, jelly-fish, cuttle-fish, octopus, sardines, dolphins and whales. Russian children once staying at the Russian cathedral in Tokyo for study, cried at seeing octopus flesh brought before them at dinner, which they thought to be something dreadful.

Japanese fish-eaters, like dried gray mullet ovaries called "karasumi," which is a special product of Nagasaki, also the ovaries of sweet-fish and sea-slugs, which are called "uruka" and "kono-wata" respectively; they are relished with sake. The soup of sea-bream eyeballs is a unique dainty. Gristle of the head of salmon is called "hizu," and the intestines of bonito "shiokara."

Sting-ray and devil-fish livers are delicacies for some Japanese. Fish hearts are called "hoshi." Salmon kidneys are valued under the name of "sewata." Even globe-fish are eaten. This fish is poisonous, especially in certain parts. Its flesh, skin and blood also contain a poison. Nevertheless, the fish is greatly prized by eaters of unusual food, and not a few are poisoned to death.

Shimonoseki has been noted from old times for globe-fish cuisine, and there are restaurants specially for it.

Rice, potatoes, and sardines are regu-

larly eaten by the poorer Japanese people, for potatoes can be had at 1 sen a piece and the fish at 1-3 sen a piece.

The yearly production of fish in Japan proper amounts to 1,700,000 tons, to which is added that of Formosa and Korea, the total coming to 2,500,000 tons. Of this amount, 24 per cent. is eaten raw, 38 per cent. is canned and otherwise manufactured and 38 per cent. is used as fertilizer. The average Japanese daily eats fish at the ratio of 16 to 1 of bird and animal meats. "Konbu" (Japanese tangle), "nori" (laver) and "funori" (*Gloiopeltis furcata*) are eaten.

The latest yearly yield of marine products in the world was 254,000,000 yen for England, 222,000,000 yen for America, 120,000,000 yen for Canada, 100,000,000 yen for Russia, 100,000,000 yen for Norway, and 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 yen for Holland, France and Germany. As to Japan, it amounted to 270,000,000 yen, which is enough to show how the Japanese marine products industry has developed.

In making "Shiokara," the fish intestines are taken out and washed, cut into pieces and mixed with 2.5 "go" of salt, after which they are put into a pot and sealed. The contents are stirred several times a week, at the end of which they ferment and become "shiokara." Sometimes, they are flavoured with cut radish or citron juice.

"Uruka" of sweet-fish is made in a similar way to "shiokara," the ovary of the fish being taken out and mixed with salt at the ratio of 1 "sho" to 3 "go" of salt.

These things are appreciated chiefly by drinkers of *sake* and others who eat unusual food. Few women like them.

Cuttlefish is cooked with the bone and intestines taken out, the flesh is notched crosswise and is broiled with soy on both sides, after which it is cut up and eaten. The tentacles are cut up and put into a mixture of "miso" and buds of tree. Sometimes, the raw meat is sliced and eaten with ginger, soy or citron juice.

Octopus seasoned with vinegar is most appreciated. The flesh is salted and cooked in hot water, after which it

is sliced and seasoned with a mixture of soy and vinegar. Ginger is added to it. Jelly-fish is cooked in a similar way.

The Japanese, who eat more fish than any other meat, well know when it is best to eat. They call fish in the best season "shun-no-uo" (fish in season). Every kind of fish is most delicious just before the breeding season. The Japanese cook has the following table of Japanese shore fish:—

Fish.	Best Season.
"Tai" (Sea-Bream)	March and April
"Hirame" (Flat-Fish)	February, March and April
"Katsuo" (Bonito)	May and June
"Saba" (Mackerel)	" " "
"Buri" (Yellow-Tail)	October, November and December
"Ayu" (Sweet-Fish)	July, August and September
"Tara" (Cod-Fish)	November and December
"Sawara"	March and April
"Anko" (Devil-Fish)	January, February and March
"Sayori"	March and April
"Ebi" (Lobster)	May and June

The number of fish-mongers equals the demand for fish, and was 3,148 in Tokyo alone before the earthquake. These persons purchased their goods at the fish market at Uo-gashi, Nihonbashi, which is equally important to Billingsgate, London and the Fulton Market, New York, the two latter being believed to be behind the first mentioned in the variety of fish handled.

Uo-gashi is beside the Nihon-bashi, and was always crowded by representative Yeddo-ko (Tokyo men), who are quick tempered. The market was destroyed by the fire after the earthquake, and it was removed to the former site of the Higher Naval College, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The removal of the market had been a long standing question, and could not be effected quickly, as there was very strong opposition to it. The principal reason of the pro-removal party was that the place is not so conveniently and cheaply situated for sea and land transportation, the market was too narrow and unhealthy and its removal was ordered by an Imperial Ordinance, while the anti-removal party held the view

that it was undesirable to remove the market from the place occupied by it since the time of their ancestors, that the removal of the market would affect the prosperity of Nihonbashi-ku, which largely owed its existence to it and that the removal of the customary right possessed by the market would reduce its earnings. The recent earthquake, however, satisfactorily solved this difficult question, for all arrangements and historical buildings there were reduced to ashes. Thereupon, its removal was easily decided on and carried out through the efforts of the Tokyo Prefectural and City Offices, as everybody recognized the too limited space occupied by the market and its transportation inconvenience.

Apropos, it may be interesting to tell our readers the history of the Uogashi market.

At the opening of Yedo, Tokugawa Iyeyasu felt the difficulty of getting a sufficient supply of fish, and made arrangements with Magoyemon Mori, the chief of Tsukuda-mura, Nishinari-gori, Settsu Province, with whom he became

acquainted on the occasion of the attack on the Osaka Castle, to carry on fishing at Yedo. Soon, he, his family and his 30 fishermen settled down at Yedo. In the Kan-yei era, an islet was given to them for their residence, and this they named Tsukuda-jima after their village name.

Before that year, or in the sixth year of Kicho (1601), fish left after supply to the Tokugawa Government was first sold by the fisherman at Odawara-cho on one side of the Nihonbashi with the approval of the Government. The place is now known as Uo-gashi.

The number of fish mongers increased as years passed. In the second year of Genna (1616), Yamatoya Kangoro from

the Province of Yamato, took up his abode at Hon-Odawara-cho, where he opened a new fish market by getting fish from Suruga and Tōtōmi Provinces under arrangements with fishers there.

The fish market before its removal occupied several streets, Honfuna-cho, Anjin-cho, Nagahama-cho, Hon-Odawara-cho and Uo-gashi, which were generally known as Uo-gashi. The market handled fish to the yearly value of not less than 20,000,000 yen, and there were 642 wholesalers and 310 brokers. The places from which fish have been shipped to the fish market valued at not less than 1,000,000 yen a year, are as follows:—

(In Thousands of Yen)			
Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
Iisaki	1,533	Mito and Northward	1,277.5
Izu	1,022	Shiogama and Vicinity	1,277
Korea	1,022	Aomori and Vicinity	1,022
Takudajima (Tokyo Bay)	1,022	Hokkaido	2,044
Fuakata-Hira	2,555	Outer Boshu	1,533
Chahi	1,022	Total	21,845

There are 36 lighters, and 50 7-ton freight cars carrying fish to the market per day on an average, the value of fish handled amounting to 59,800 yen daily.

The market is opened every day at 4 A.M. and is closed at noon, it being regularly closed on the 22nd of each month, besides the first day of January. The market is opened in the afternoon from May 15th to October 31st, when it is called "yu-gashi" (the evening market). This afternoon opening is for quickly disposing of raw fish arriving in the warm season.

One visiting the market will find the people there talking over business as noisily and roughly as if they were quarreling. Their words cannot be easily understood even by the Japanese, as they are characteristic of the Yedokko.

These people fancy themselves as true Yedokko, and are showy in everything, as they have money at their command. All sorts of performances rely upon their support, which is a principal source of their success, every performer think-

ing it honourable to have a "maku" (curtain), which is uniform in pattern, given by the people. The people spend money ungrudgingly for the local shrine's festival. They wore "yukata" (evening dress) of crepe at a recent festival. This cost heavily. Moreover, the dress was thrown away after the festival. This is one example of their luxurious customs. This is a phenomenon caused by the Japanese valuing fish meat more than any other kind of food, except rice.

There is the Yokkaichi fish market also in the neighbourhood. It is interested chiefly in salted and dried fish and other marine products.

In former days, the Yedo people greatly appreciated bonito at its first appearance on the market. It was not because of its delicacy but for its being rare on the market. Salmon is highly prized in Echigo Province even now when it is first caught there. First on the market, is also sweet-fish, prized by the Japanese.

When the Japanese won successive

victories in the Japan-Russia War, an opinion gained ground among Europeans and Americans, who were astonished, that the Japanese were victorious because of their good physical development and clear brain from phosphoric

nutrition, as a result of their eating fish as their principal food. Whether this is true or not it is but natural and advantageous for the Japanese to get their staple food from the seas, which surround their country.

TRADITIONS OF THE SEA IN JAPAN

SEA-GIRT JAPAN HAS MANY TRADITIONS OF THE SEA

A LEGEND OF IWAWADA BAY, KAZUSA PROVINCE.

SEA-EARS abound in the Bay of Iwawada, Kazusa Province, and furnish sustenance to the local fishermen, who catch and sell them. It is said that there lives on the sea-bottom a huge sea-ear, which appears near the shore once in 300 years, and when touched, the sea becomes very rough. The local people, kept in fear by the story, were most careful not to go near the monster, when they came across it at the sea-bottom.

A fine looking girl, catching sea-ears, fell in love with a young fisherman. Infatuated with her lover, she wished to be always with him. But she could not, as the two were out at sea separated from each other, and had to be satisfied with the exchange of looks.

The girl wished for high seas and to have a day of rest happily with her lover. But the weather continued fine and the sea very calm. She wanted to disturb the peace of the sea, and the tradition of the big sea-ear came into her head. One day, at the sea-bottom catching sea-ears she walked about the rocks eagerly seeking for the spirit of the sea. At last, she found it. She approached it and threw at it a small sea-ear, after which she hastily came to the surface of the sea and returned home looking as if nothing had happened.

The tradition proved right, for a storm

occurred the day following. The fishers could not go out to sea, which was running very high. The girl was very happy with her lover for the day.

She resorted to the same expedient every time she grew impatient for her lover, and passed happy days with him. She was blind with love and finally was not satisfied with a day's meeting. She wished to have rough seas at least for ten days. The next day, she went to the sea-bottom with greater determination than before, and battered the big sea-ear, after which she came back to the shore, expecting a storm the next day. The sea-ear raged and created a storm on the very day. The girl's lover, who was out fishing, tried to row back to the shore through the storm, but the boat was tossed about as if it were a leaf and was carried away to the offing, far from the shore. The girl nearly went out of her senses. She resolutely put off in a boat to rescue her lover in defiance of the neighbours' attempts to dissuade her. Her boat also, at the mercy of waves, was carried away to the offing. Soon, the two boats disappeared.

The storm lasted three days and nights, at the end of which peace returned. A number of wrecks were thrown upon the coast, and among them, there was the young couple, dead.

The local people speak even to-day of the dreadful power of the monstrous sea-ear.

OKAME-JIMA, THE FLOATING ISLAND

There was once a floating island known as Okame-jima off the coast of Tokushima in the Province of Shikoku. The island was about two miles in circumference and was inhabited by 500 or 600 fishermen. A shinto shrine stood in the centre of the island and it was surrounded by big trees. In front of it were stone figures of "Koma-inu" (Korean dogs). The shrine was greatly venerated by the villagers. One day, an old Buddhist priest came to the island. He was highly respected by the villagers, who cared for him very kindly. He heartily thanked them and left a prophecy behind him, when he departed from the island after staying in it for a time. The prophecy was to the effect that the villagers should watch carefully the stone figures of the "Koma-inu" in front of the shrine, for the shedding of blood by them would presage a great calamity for the island.

The villagers put great confidence in the words of the old priest. They daily watched the stone images, and though nothing occurred for tens of years, the priest's prophecy was never forgotten.

After a storm, six men were thrown ashore on the island with their wrecked ship. They were kindly treated by the villagers, for about ten days, and were deeply thankful.

They were pirates from the Inland Sea, but concealed their vocation. While in the island, they heard of the old priest's prophecy, and as soon as they recovered from their fatigue, evil thoughts arose and they planned to turn the prophecy to account.

Accordingly, one of them secretly painted liquid red dye on the bodies of the stone images. Soon, the villagers found the bloody liquid, with great astonishment and jumped to the conclusion that the unhappy time as prophesied by the old priest at last had come. They took out their chief household furniture, in great confusion and fled to Tokushima by boat, leaving behind them the six pirates.

The villains laughed and rejoiced at

the success of their plan, clapping their hands. They held a banquet with wine and dishes from the houses abandoned by the villagers, after which they intended to loot the village. They drank and ate to their heart's content and fell into a deep sleep. The island, that night, gradually went to the bottom, while the villains were fast asleep. After dawn the island was invisible but the six corpses were thrown ashore.

THE GHOSTLY DRUM

Ataka is a small town on the coast of Kaga Province. There a rivulet emptied into the sea. There was no bridge and travellers had to take a ferry-boat. One day, a poor looking priest came to the ferry to cross the river. He could not pay, so he was treated with contempt by the ferrymen. "Well, then I'll cross by myself", said the priest, and he picked up a stone by the roadside and threw it into the river. Strangely enough, the stream was divided into two parts, and a white road opened between them, affording a passage for the priest, who walked along it to the opposite side.

It rained heavily and continually from the morning of the next day, and the river at its mouth overflowed the banks and the fields were laid waste. Since then the river mouth shallowed and was closed every year at that time.

In the meantime, the villagers became aware that the poor looking priest was the famous Kōbō-daishi, and they held a festival in honour of the priest, whom they prayed not to blockade the river mouth, which they believed to be a curse from the priest. The festival was held every year since then on the day, that the priest passed the place. For the festival, a celebrated drummer used to be engaged from the town of Ishikawa.

Once, a young drummer was engaged for the occasion. He was to beat his drum on a boat as usual. He had a sweetheart, who could not tear herself away from him even for a day. She asked her lover to beat the drum skilfully for her when he saw a light on the

shore, which she would give as a signal of her being there, listening to his drumming.

The drummer consented to the girl's desire and went out on the Japan Sea. He carefully watched for the sign of the light from the girl. But he could not see it. The girl perhaps forgot, or had no real intention to do so from the first. The drummer tried to see the sign by getting further out in the offing, and sailed out on a rough sea in his eagerness to keep the promise with his sweet-heart.

Dawn came but the drummer did not come back. He either had been wrecked or threw himself into the water desperate at the unfaithful conduct of his love.

His spirit remains in the offing of Ataka, for it is said that every summer and autumn, the villagers can hear, by straining their ears, a drum beaten far out to sea.

DANCING ON TOSHIMA

Toshima is an inhabited island off Tsuno-ura, Iyo Province. It is hidden at high-tide and only appears at low tide.

The local Governor took it into his head to reclaim the sea coast which was very narrow and rocky. He engaged two good stone masons from the Province of Tanba, which lies far away, and set about the excavation of the cliff.

In five years, the reclaimed work was successfully concluded, and a large area of rice fields was opened. The stone masons were sufficiently paid for their labour, and they greatly rejoiced and were to leave for home the next day.

The Governor was avaricious and greatly regretted his high payment to

the stone-masons. He made up his mind to get the money back.

On the day before their departure, the stone-masons were invited to a farewell dinner by the Governor, who pressed them to drink sake, until they were overcome by it. His servants carried the two, who were unconscious, into a boat. When the boat was in the offing, a hole was made in its bottom, by the servants, who abandoned it to sink. Of course, they did not forget to recover the money held by the unfortunate fellows.

From the next day, one of the sea-villagers died daily. The Governor feared that all the villagers would die in this way and it would come to his turn to die. So thinking, the Governor repented.

He took advice from a fortune-teller, and was told by him that the curse would last forever, if means should not be taken to console the spirits of the stone-masons.

The advice was acted upon, for the Governor at once despatched a young villager skilled in dancing to the native place of the stone-masons, where he learned the local dance "Ise-odori". Upon returning to the village, the young man taught the dance to other villagers.

When the villagers were trained they went out to the offing in boats, which were connected with one other, and danced there. The mason's spirits were consoled and the curse lapsed after that time.

This custom exists still, and the dance is performed every year on July 16. The dancers are dressed in white and dance to the music of drums. If the dancers or drummers make a mistake, they consider it useless and repeat the performance from the first.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

THE following is an extract from the report of the Japan Red Cross Society submitted to the Third meeting of the Red Cross League :—

The Japan Red Cross Society received a request from _____, the General Manager of the Red Cross League, under date of October 2nd, 1923 to send deputies, not more than five, to its third meeting to be held in Paris, France, in May, 1924. In compliance with the request, the Japan Red Cross Society appointed the deputies Mr. Y. Sugimura, a Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in France and the Vice-Manager of the Imperial Japanese Office of the International League, Mr. Y. Nagata, Third Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Switzerland, and Mr. S. Kageyama, chief physician of the Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, in Germany.

At the same time, a report was submitted to the Red Cross League, on relief work in connection with the earthquake of September 1st, 1923, which may be summarized as follows :—

1. THE GENERAL CONDITION OF DAMAGE DONE BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Japan was visited by an unequalled calamity on September 1st, 1923, when Tokyo, the Capital, Yokohama, a most important port, suffered most disastrous earthquake shocks and fires, which laid waste the most part including the most prosperous streets of the two cities. The disaster extended to five prefectures adjoining Tokyo, where the damage was piteous. The number of shocks amounted to 856 on the first day of the

earthquake and to 289 on the second day. Fires occurred in 134 places in Tokyo, while severe shocks were constantly felt. Usually, September has typhoons in Japan, and especially, the 1st or 2nd of the month is generally known as the 210th day, which is thought to be most critical for the Japanese farmers.

The earthquake occurred the day before this critical day, when there was still intense summer heat prevailing, and a strong gale blew on that day. Fanned by this gale, the flames soon enveloped the whole city of Tokyo, producing a veritable hell. The tramway service stopped at the first shock, which destroyed the power stations, and the waterworks were also rendered useless, leaving the fires to take their course.

Numberless people were burnt to death in various open parts of the city, where they had taken refuge with their household furniture, and especially at the former site of the Military Clothing Department, Honjo, Tokyo, where the deaths by fire reached 35,000. In no part of the world's history can we find a record of an equally tragic event. How awful the conflagration was may be seen from the fact that it took the lives of 56,000 in Tokyo alone while those crushed to death were only 2,500.

In Yokohama, conditions were more miserable than in Tokyo, for the earthquake was severer and deaths by crushing were greater in number than in Tokyo and the fires were equally disastrous.

The following table shows the damage done to houses and people in the affected districts :—

District.	Houses Damaged.	Sufferers.	Proportion to the Population	Deaths.	Wounded.	Missing.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Tokyo	350,000	1,600,000	71	70,000	30,000	34,000
5 Adjoining Districts ...	75,000	216,000	15	7,100	2,400	4,400
Kanagawa-Ken	175,000	868,000	63	2,900	66,000	3,500
Saitama-Ken	39,000	216,000	16	217	517	0
Yamanashi-Ken	7,400	39,000	7	20	116	0
Shizuoka-Ken	10,200	56,000	4	360	1,100	100
Ibaraki-Ken	460	2,400	—	10	50	0

Besides dwelling houses, 142 shinto shrines, 502 Buddhist temples, 144 Government and other public offices, 180 schools, 93 hospitals, 6,352 factories and 104 amusement buildings were destroyed by the fire in Tokyo, and in Yokohama, those lost by the fire were 33 Government and other public offices out of the 43, all foreign consulates numbering 26, 309 banks and companies out of the 326 and 2,700 factories out of the 3,000. In Tokyo, Yokohama and other affected districts, 680,000 houses were totally burnt down or smashed, 3,120,000 suffered, including 98,000 deaths 103,000 wounded and 43,000 missing, the total of which comes to 245,000. The total damage done to houses, household furniture, goods, Government and other public properties, etc. is officially estimated at about 10,100,000,000 yen.

2. RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SUFFERERS.

As soon as the earthquake occurred, the Japan Red Cross Society established a relief hospital in the compound of its head office. On the morning of the day following the event, the latter office was destroyed by a fire, which compelled the removal of the relief office to the society's head hospital in the suburbs of Tokyo.

When news of the catastrophe was given to the whole country, every branch office of the society formed a contingent. These contingents arrived at Tokyo one after another and they were attached to the Tokyo and Kanagawa branch offices and the head office's hospital.

On September 5th, it was decided by the society to organize the Extraordinary Earthquake Sufferers' Relief Department and to appropriate 5,000,000 yen for the relief work. The Department was presided over by Baron Hirayama, the President of the society, and most strenuous efforts were made by it for relieving the sufferers from the earthquake.

There are at present 47 branch offices of the society in Japan, besides which one exists in each of Formosa, Korea and Manchuria, the total coming to 50.

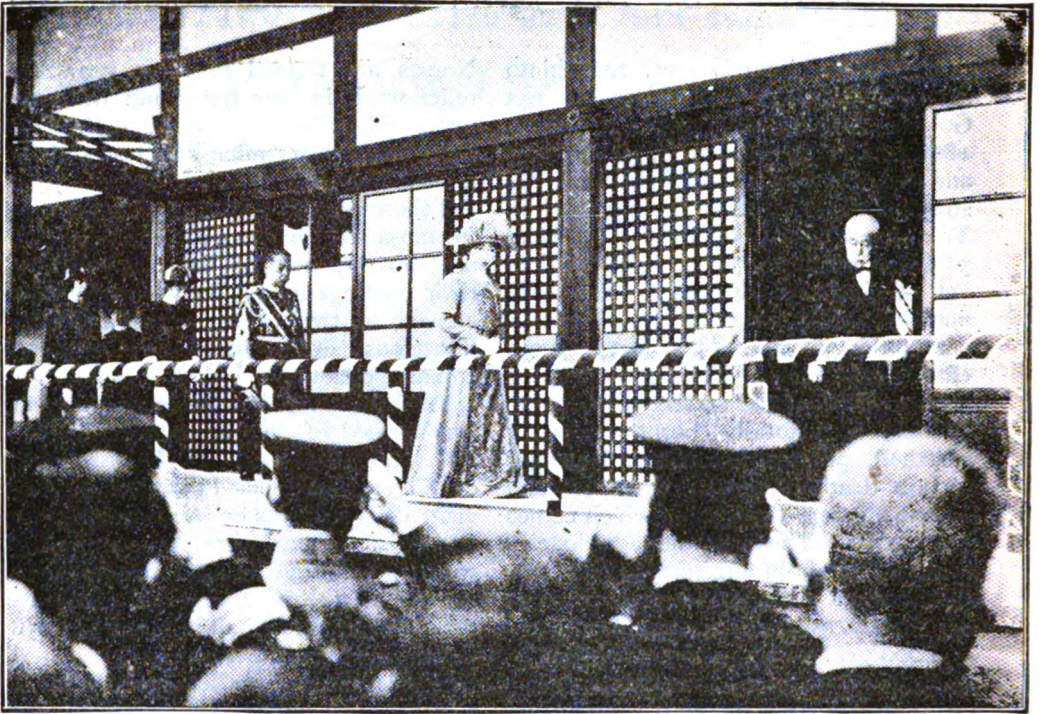
Nurses are trained in three years for relief work in war time, and they are under obligation to serve the society for the twelve years after being so trained immediately upon being called by it. All these branch offices, except those in Formosa and Okinawa Prefecture, which are most distant of them, despatched their contingents to Tokyo, where they arrived in two to ten days after the disastrous event, despite interrupted communications.

Activities in Tokyo.—One contingent was formed of one or two physicians and 5 to 18 nurses. In Tokyo, these contingents established their hospitals or visited the sufferers or were attached to hospitals. There were 43 contingents working in Tokyo and suburbs, and they as well as the itinerants and those attached to hospitals had relieved 332,058 persons by November 20th.

Besides, there was a large number of sick and wounded sufferers. These people amounted to 45,332 in-patients and 14,043 out-patients at the society's head hospital and to 7,082 in-patients and 23,313 out-patients at three general hospitals and to 5,263 in-patients at two infectious disease hospitals, out of the temporary hospitals.

Of the general hospitals, the tent-hospital presented by America had a very large number of patients, as it started work most quickly, amounting to 5,944 in-patients and 2,333 out-patients. We are very grateful to America for this valuable contribution.

The society's lying-in hospital fortunately escaped damage, and received pregnant women among the sufferers, by erecting a barrack accommodating 60 in-patients and by establishing a branch hospital in a rented house capable of receiving about 100 in patients. These in-patients reached the total of 938 in the period from the earthquake to November 20th. A temporary lying-in hospital was set up by the society on October 21st for taking in 200 patients to meet the shortage of service caused by the loss of many hospitals of the kind in the city. It accommodated 200 patients until November 20th. A baby hospital



H. I. H. the Empress at the 32nd General Meeting of the Japanese Red Cross



Honorary President and Executive Officials of the Japan Red Cross Society

capable of taking in 100 babies was built and it was opened on October 21st. It received 100 babies until November 20th. A nursery was opened on September 20th to receive 200 orphans and stray and poor children, and the number taken in until November 20th reached 94 newly born babies 37 infants, 17 school children and 15 children of abnormal character, a total of 165.

Activities in Yokohama:—The disaster destroyed the society's Kanagawa Prefectural Branch Office, one-half of the staff of which was wounded. The office however started relief work forthwith with the remaining staff. Having asked for help from all directions, it placed its contingents in 31 places in the prefecture, 235,000 patients being treated up to November 20th. A temporary hospital was set up by renting the Negishi Hospital to receive patients having serious illness, and it was opened on October 1st, its capacity being for 150. Since then, it treated 10,950 patients until November 20th. Later, another temporary hospital was opened, on November 5th, at Higashi-Kanagawa with a capacity of 300 patients. The total number of out-patients there amounted to 2,951 until November 20th. The tent hospital presented by America was erected on the Bund. It was closed on November 1st, as the place was badly situated for receiving patients in the cold season. The total number of patients treated in it reached 1,624.

Activities in Other Places: In Chiba Prefecture, the local branch office of the society started its relief work in its compound and despatched two contingents to Tokyo and to places in the prefecture, where the damage from the earthquake was most serious. A relief corps was stationed at Narashino to treat Koreans, Chinese and general refugees, succeeding to relief work at first done by the Army. The total number of patients treated in the prefecture amounted to 8,803.

In Saitama Prefecture, the society's branch office placed relief corps in four important places through which passed most of the refugees from Tokyo. These

corps treated 7,699 persons.

In Yamanashi Prefecture, 719 persons were treated by the contingents of the local branch office of the society.

In Shizuoka Prefecture, contingents were stationed in the places where the damage was most severe, in Shimidzu port, through which passed a large number of the refugees by steamers from Tokyo and Yokohama and also at the railway stations, where a large number of the refugees alighted. The total number of patients treated in the prefecture amounted to about 7,000.

In Ibaraki Prefecture, the society's local branch treated injured passengers of a train, which overturned on account of the sinking of the track near Tsuchiura due to the earthquake. It also placed its relief corps at a railway station where a large number of the refugees from Tokyo alighted. It treated over 500 persons.

The society's head office distributed among the citizens printed directions for the prevention of infectious diseases which it was feared might spread among them as a result of a lower standard of sanitation on account of the earthquake, to arouse the citizens' spirit of self-preservation. It also explained how to disinfect. During the period from September 2nd to November 20th, 3,355 persons contracted infectious diseases in Tokyo, including 1,669 dysentery, 1,473 typhoid fever and 213 other diseases. To meet this spread of infectious diseases, the infectious disease department of the head hospital of the society was extended to receive 100 more patients, and two other infectious disease hospitals were established for taking in 500 patients. Great trouble was experienced by the society due to the shortage of relief work materials caused by the destruction by the fire of its godowns, and it is very grateful as well as its numerous wounded and sick patients for the large quantity of hospital materials presented by America and other countries.

Since the earthquake, the society's Volunteer Nurse Society presented the sick, wounded, pregnant women and

infants in its head hospital, maternity hospital and relief corps with clothes, layettes and other articles, and the society's President and staff visited these patients and inquired after their health.

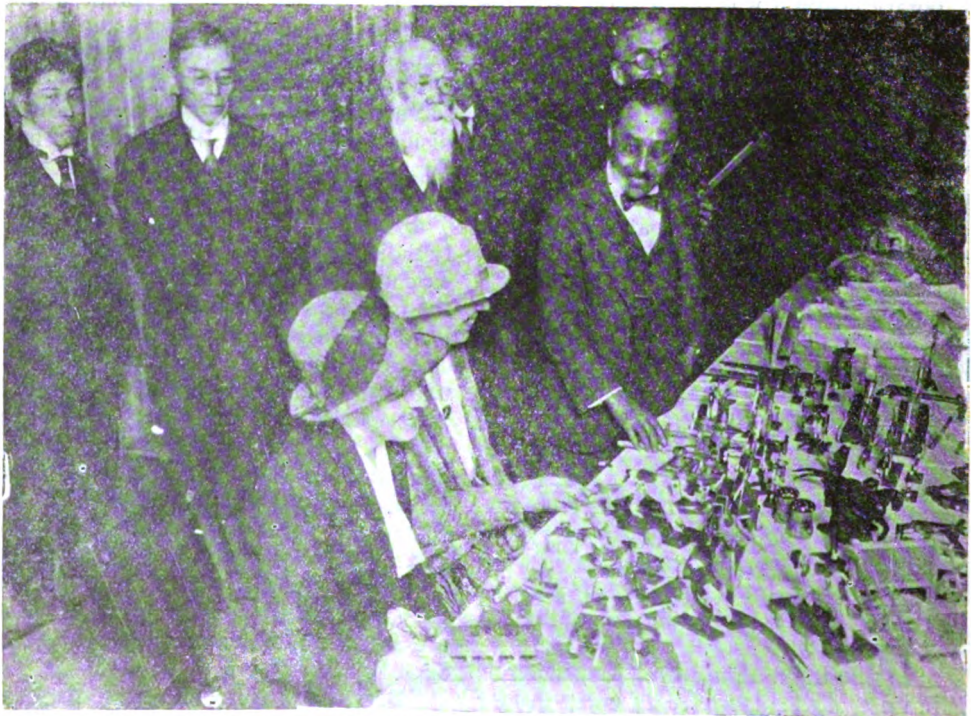
About 100,000 members of the Juvenile Red Cross Corps in 11 branch offices of the society donated school text-books and other school requisites and money, and their representatives partook in the relief work for the sufferers by the carrying and distribution of food stuffs, water, and other articles, visiting the sufferers the removal of obstacles on the roads and the regulation of traffic.

H. M. the Empress being greatly concerned about the catastrophe, personally inspected the affected districts in Tokyo and Yokohama and visited often in September and November the society's head hospital, the tent hospital presented

by America and other temporary hospitals and other establishments, inquiring after the health of the sufferers.

H. I. H. Prince Kanin, the Honorary President of the society, and other Imperial Princes also visited these hospitals and relief corps donating clothes, confections and other articles to the in-patients.

Various countries and their Red Cross Societies extended great sympathy to the sufferers from the earthquake. They either suspended music or half-masted flags in mourning for the victims. They also contributed money and relief materials or despatched medical men and workers or helped the society's relief work. The society as well as the Japanese nation are very thankful to them for their sympathy and friendship.



Toys from Polish Children to their Japanese Friends

AROUND THE HIBACHI

FOUR SAMURAI

A CERTAIN daimyo in Shikoku in feudal times had three young retainers known as Sannojo Iwase, Gonzayemon Morokawa and Gengoyemon Kishida. Being intimate with each other, these samurai went on a picnic to the seashore one spring day, taking food and saké,

They enjoyed the view of distant mountains and white sails flying like butterflies far off the coast. They drank sake and started for home a shade flushed. So changeable was the spring weather that it began to rain suddenly. The three were not provided with umbrellas and hastened home covering their heads with their sleeves.

They met a samurai in high clogs and with a paper umbrella up, who was coming along. He was holding his umbrella sideways against the slanting rain as he stepped on hurriedly. The three from the opposite direction hastened too with their faces covered by their sleeves. When they passed the stranger, the latter's umbrella top struck the forehead of Gengoyemon Kishida.

The stranger apologized for his carelessness and went on. Iwase noticed blood on the face of Kishida, and said, "Your forehead is bleeding. We can't let him off with a simple apology." Kishida took out a sheet of paper from his pocket and applied it to his forehead. He noticed blood on it. The samurai, who was passing them, heard the remark and came back in surprise. He took off his clogs and apologized by bowing, and saying, "I have no words to express my regret for my clumsy action." The taking off of clogs is a Japanese custom observed in showing great respect. Kishida looked at the samurai, to whom he drew nearer, and found him to be a stranger, whom he could not conceive of harbouring hatred against him and intentionally doing wrong to him. He concluded the accident was due to the carelessness of both, and replied, "Your apology has settled the matter. I'll forgive you, although I feel it very un-

lucky to have had my face cut. You may go." So saying, he went ahead.

Iwase being more in liquor than the other two, could not let it go as Kishida did. "You are a lucky fellow," he abused the stranger, "You have been pardoned by Kishida, who is too good natured. If your umbrella had touched me, you would have not been pardoned, and would have been killed at once." He kicked away the samurai's clogs, which fell into an irrigation pond nearby, splashing mud on the face of Morokawa who stood by and also on his haori crest, which was stained badly. The family crests were so valued and protected by the samurai class of the day that they felt their soiling to be as disgraceful as bringing shame on their houses.

Morokawa was calmly wiping the mud of his face and was controlling his anger. The unknown samurai seized Iwase by the breast and said, "You rude fellow! Why have you kicked away my clogs? Go and put them on my feet; otherwise I'll kill you." As he said this he pushed the man down on the ground. Iwase stood up and said, "You are most insolent to get angry at my kicking away your clogs, and to order me to put them on your feet." He drew his sword and faced the samurai, who also drew his sword and prepared for a fight. Kishida pushed his way between the two and said, "How thoughtless and impetuous you are, Iwase, young though you may be! See, I am the principal in this quarrel; still I have forgiven the man. Be silent." Turning to the samurai, he said, "You must be very angry at the young fellow's rudeness, but you may pardon him and leave us in consideration of my having borne also what is unbearable."

"All right," the samurai said, "I'll bear it as I must obey you who have forgiven me."

Iwase would not yield but held his own, abusing the man. Kishida tried hard to persuade him, and at last, he

sheathed his sword as a mark of his consent to the suspension of the fight as his opponent had done.

The matter was settled. Upon this, Morokawa pulled Iwase by the sleeve and quietly asked him to fight with him, as he had splashed muddy water on his face and "haori" crest most rudely. Iwase was greatly vexed and begged pardon of Morokawa, whom he had insulted unintentionally. But Morokawa did not listen to his apology and insisted on fighting.

"No, no, you chose it yourself," Morokawa retorted, "That gentleman struck Kishida with his umbrella by mistake. But your action is quite different. You kicked away the clogs and splashed mud on me, persistently resisting him, while the affair was settled by Kishida's pardons. You chose your method and must suffer for it."

So saying, Morokawa put his hand to his sword to draw it. It was then the turn of the stranger to offer his good offices.

"You are right," he said, "But you may forgive him on considering my forbearance after his kicking away my clogs."

"There is reason in what you say," Morokawa replied, "from your appearance I suppose you to be a ronin (an unemployed samurai). As for me, I have a master and I shall have no excuse to offer to him, if I do not retaliate. Don't trouble yourself."

"I am a ronin as you suppose," the samurai said, "I am living on earnings got by temporary services with different persons. Having no regular master, my life is my own and not of any one else. I am not, therefore, restrained in my liberty by any one, and am quite free to fight with others. You have your master, and you ought not to throw away your life except for him, if you wish to be loyal to him. I ask you to have patience with this man, who has apologized."

Morokawa was not to be easily shaken in his resolution, as it was made deliberately, but the ronin's earnest plea moved him and allayed his anger.

"I am much obliged to you for your very kind and reasonable advice," he

said, "I'll accept it and forbear from dishonouring the man."

"You have apologized to me, Iwase," he said to the youth.

Iwase, who had been apologizing to Morokawa, whose attitude had filled him with fear, felt relieved and again began to bluster, seeing that Morokawa had given up his intention to fight.

"Yes, I have apologized," he said, "But I'll fight with you, if you cannot pardon me."

He drew his sword and attacked Morokawa. At this, the ronin fell upon Iwase, whom he instantly put under him. Iwase was skilled in military arts, but not to match the ronin, who easily took his sword away, and scolded him bitterly.

"You are a rude and unmannerly fellow," he said, "Why did you not draw your sword earlier, if you so wished to fight? You are a disgraceful coward to bluster upon the other's showing his intention to forbear. I can no more have patience with you."

He cut down Iwase with his sword and said to the two others, "Since I have killed this man, I do not care to go elsewhere. I'll die here, as I am a solitary ronin having no family, I have no one to regret my death, which is only to maintain the unyielding spirit of a samurai. Excuse me, gentlemen."

So, he politely bowed to the two and committed harakiri calmly, sitting on the corpse of Iwase and without indicating his name and native place.

Morokawa and Kishida at once went back to the castle and told the story to their lord, who declared that Iwase was shameless and was quite unworthy of being a samurai, while the ronin was very praiseworthy in his behaviour and was a brave warrior, the two affording a good contrast of animal spirits and true courage.

Iwase's family stipend was at once forfeited, while the ronin's corpse was buried with solemn rites by the lord, who also caused the facts to be told to all young retainers of his clan, warning them against the foolishness of animal spirits and encouraging them to nurture true bravery.